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## Clinton Vows To Veto Any Nonuniversal Health Plan

State of Union Address Challenges Congress With Daunting Agenda

By Ann Devroy

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton used his State of the Union address to lay down a broad, unequivocal challenge to Congress to deliver on his domestic agenda, threatening to veto any health care proposal that does not guarantee coverage for all Americans.

As Republicans sat glumly glued to their seats, Mr. Clinton added a new twist to his pledge for guaranteed health insurance. "This is a test for all of us" in government, he said. "We have health care that's always there. I think we need to give every hard-working, taxpaying American the health care security they have already given to us."

While health care was the centerpiece of the president's address Tuesday night, Mr. Clinton also insisted that welfare reform, anti-crime legislation, education reform, revamping of the job training system and a range of other issues could not be ignored this year.

And beyond the lists of proposals, recommendations and appeals, Mr. Clinton ended his

Clinton's call to arms will shape early legislative maneuvering over health care. Page 4.

address with his signature "New Democrat" appeal for personal responsibility and national renewal.

Recounting the efforts of Americans to help each other during the natural disasters that have swept the country in the previous 12 months, he said: "Let us not reserve these better angels only for natural disasters, leaving our deepest problems to petty political fights. Let us instead be true to our spirit, facing facts, coming together, bringing hope, moving forward."

If Mr. Clinton focused on a collage of domestic initiatives, the Republican response to his speech aimed squarely at health care.

Using charts and graphs, Bob Dole of Kansas, the leader of the minority Republicans in the Senate, called Mr. Clinton's health care plan "a massive overuse of government control" and said that while Republicans would support the president when he "is moving America in the right direction," they would not when he took a wrong turn, as in health care.

Mr. Dole defined the president's health care proposal this way: "More cost. Less choice. More taxes. Less quality. More government control. Less control for you and your family. That's what the president's government-run plan is likely to give you."

Although Mr. Clinton has said repeatedly over the past months that the only element of his plan that was nonnegotiable was guaranteed coverage for all, he repeated that Tuesday night in terms that lacked any maneuvering room.

"If you send me legislation that does not guarantee every American private health insurance that can never be taken away, you will force me to take this pen, veto the legislation."

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## Student Shoots Blanks at Prince Charles in Australia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Running out of a crowd, a man fired two blank shots from a starter's pistol at Prince Charles on Wednesday.

The prince, who was unarmed, saw the man run toward him and hardly flinched as the shots rang out. Afterward, he calmly adjusted his cuff links.

The police said the man, whom they identified as David Kang, a 23-year-old student, had written the prince last month to complain about Australia's treatment of Cambodian refugees. Mr. Kang is an ethnic Chinese, born in Australia.

Officials said Mr. Kang fired one blank cartridge and then ran about 30 meters onto an outdoor stage and fired a second blank as the prince was about to present an award before an audience of 10,000 people at celebrations marking Australia's national day. Security guards pounced on Mr. Kang a few feet away from the prince, who was led from the stage by police officers.

Within minutes of his assailant's arrest, Charles carried on with his speech. He joked with the crowd, and later assured guests at a cocktail party that he was fine.

"He played it cool. He wants everyone to know he is O.K.,"

said Sydney's lord mayor, Frank Sartor. Others on stage were knocked from their seats in the commotion.

Mr. Kang was charged with six offenses, including assault, possessing a firearm and attacking someone defined under Australian law as an international protected person. He was denied bail.

Terry Griffiths, police minister for New South Wales, said the attack was a "stunt, not an assassination attempt."

The prince, 45, was on the third day of a 12-day tour of Australia. Mr. Griffiths blamed Buckingham Palace for restricting the security.

## At Post-Cold War CIA, Concerns Are Threefold

By Tim Weiner

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a tour of the world's horizons from his perspective as director of central intelligence, R. James Woolsey has included among his major concerns the possibility of destructive hyperinflation in Russia, political and ethnic tensions that could fragment Russia again to the brink of destructive hyperinflation.

Although none of these events poses an immediate danger to the United States, "the end of the Cold War does not mean the end of conflict, nor the end to threats to our security and to that of our friends and allies," Mr.

Woolsey said Tuesday during testimony at a public session of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. Woolsey said the Central Intelligence Agency was trying to sort out confusing and conflicting data on the Russian economy. He said the agency policies aimed at easing the pain and monetary policies aimed at easing the pain of reform will unless forces that could bring Russia again to the brink of destructive hyperinflation.

If that brink is crossed and inflation destroys Russian citizens' savings, he said, "it would be a very heavy blow to democracy and the political structure" that President Boris N. Yeltsin is trying to achieve.

In Ukraine, Mr. Woolsey said, independence celebrations have "given way to disillusionment as a result of economic mismanagement and political drift."

"Reform has been nonexistent," he said. "Energy shortages have become a way of life. The inflation rate for December was 90 percent, and nearly half of Ukraine's citizens are living below the poverty level."

Mr. Woolsey said a potential political crisis lay in a rising secessionist movement in Crimea, the only region of Ukraine where ethnic Russians are in the majority. Their clamor for reunification with Russia threatens to fragment the fledgling republic, he said.

North Korea, which has built one or two

nuclear weapons, according to the CIA's most recent classified estimate, has vaulted to the top of the agency's agenda in recent months. Mr. Woolsey said the politically isolated Communist nation was likely to continue to produce, process and stockpile significant amounts of plutonium for use in building nuclear weapons.

He also warned of "what North Korea calls its war preparations program, including improvements in military capabilities and continuing efforts to bring their economy and society to a heightened state of military readiness at the expense of social and economic needs. He said the North had deployed rocket launchers

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## Get-Rich-Quick Wave Soaks Some Asians

### Stock Sell-Offs in Singapore and Malaysia Hurt Small-Timers

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Plunging prices on the stock exchanges of Singapore and Malaysia in recent days have cut a swathe through a legion of small-time speculators, exposing a consumer fever that officials say threatens to undermine social values and economic growth in both countries.

Concern centers on the emergence of a free-spending middle class that seems obsessed with material goods, an easy life and a get-rich-fast outlook.

Brokers in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur say those hit hardest by the waves of selling are those who have bought shares in Singapore and Malaysia over much of the past two weeks. They have been professionals, white-collar workers, businessmen and other retail investors who had used borrowed money in the hope of quick capital gain.

"Many saw the stock market as a way to make the extra bucks they needed" to buy expensive cars and property, said Bruce Gale, Singapore regional manager of Political & Economic Risk Consultancy.

Such hopes have been thwarted, at least for now, by the savage correction in the overheated markets.

Following a fall of almost 5 percent Tuesday, the Kuala Lumpur Composite Index regained 1.75 percent Wednesday. Singapore's Straits Times Industrial Index was practically the same Wednesday after a decline of nearly 2.7 percent Tuesday.

"In the quest for material gains, there is the tendency to believe that nothing succeeds like excess," said Kanwaljit Soin, a member of Singapore's parliament who was nominated to the post to represent an independent view.

"Lavish dinners, flashy new cars, expensive club memberships, branded goods and excess

sive consumerism cannot sustain for long the spirit of our people," she said.

Malaysia and Singapore have promoted hard work, discipline, thrift and social cohesion, and leaders of both countries assert that these values enable East Asian economies to outperform the West.

However, J.A.C. Mackie, an Australian political scientist who has visited Southeast Asia regularly for more than two decades, and came back to Singapore the other day, said Singapore had become "the quintessence of consumerism and materialism."

Although Australia has a reputation for hedonism, contemporary Singapore, he said, "makes Australia look rather spiritual."

Many urban middle-class Singaporeans and Malaysians were swept up in a speculative mania that almost doubled the value of shares

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Yitzhak Rabin of Israel after a speech Wednesday at meeting of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg in which he appealed to Hafez Assad of Syria to go the extra mile for peace.

## Approval Near On Start-Up Aid For Palestinians

By Alan Friedman

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Leading Western donor nations are close to approving about \$150 million in funds needed to finance the start of Palestinian self-rule, government officials close to the discussions said Wednesday.

The issue will be discussed on Thursday and Friday at a meeting in Paris that has been convened by the World Bank, the designated coordinator of economic aid and planning for the Palestinians.

Both American and Israeli officials said the Paris meeting could result in the commitment of the \$150 million of start-up money, which is a crucial part of \$570 million of emergency economic aid for 1994 that was pledged last month.

In October, about three dozen governments agreed to an overall \$2.4 billion of donations designed to cover the first five years of investment in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The Paris economic meeting comes amid speculation that Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization are close to a political breakthrough in their peace talks that would allow Israel to go ahead with the first phase of its troop withdrawal and the transfer of civilian authority in the occupied territories.

The carrying out of the self-rule accord has been on hold since mid-December, but negotiators were meeting in Cairo on Wednesday in a fresh effort to agree on a document setting out border controls and the amount of land the Israeli Army will retain to protect Jewish settlers in Gaza.

Both Israeli officials and an adviser to Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, said the negotiators were trying to finish their work in time for the joint appearance at the world economic conference in Davos, Switzerland, on Sunday of Mr. Arafat and Shimon Peres, the Israeli foreign minister. But Mr. Peres, who fueled hopes last weekend with an optimistic statement, on Wednesday tried to dampen expectations before the Davos meeting by saying, "I would not put all my fortunes in one weekend."

The World Bank has called the Paris meeting so that donor nations can examine for the first time a detailed item-by-item budget prepared by

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### Kiosk

#### Parliament in Belarus Ousts Leader

MINSK, Belarus (Reuters) — Belarus's Soviet-era conservative parliament ousted the country's liberal leader, Stanislau S. Shushkevich, and appeared to bury any hope of rapid economic reforms.

Deputies voted, 209 to 36, to dismiss Mr. Shushkevich, the 59-year-old chairman of the parliament, who has waged virtually a

single-handed ideological battle against reluctant converts to market economics in parliament and government.

The country's conservative prime minister, Vyacheslav F. Kebich, Mr. Shushkevich's constant rival, survived a similar vote to oust him. A total of 101 voted for his dismissal and 175 against.

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#### Newsstand Prices

Bahrain	8,800 Din	Motto	35 C.
Cyprus	£1.00	Nigeria	50.00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Norway	15 N.Kr.
Finland	11 F.M.	Oman	1,000 Rials
Gibraltar	£0.85	Qatar	8.00 Rials
Great Britain	£0.85	Rep. Ireland	£1.00
Egypt	E.P. 5000	South Africa	£0.6
Jordan	1 J.D.	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh
Kuwait	500 Fils	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	71.10

#### Dow Jones

Up	12.66	Up	0.68%
3,908.00		114.83	

#### The Dollar

West. close	1.7484	previous close	1.7484
DM	1.7451	1.7455	
Pound	1.4945	1.4955	
Yen	110.095	110.935	
FF	5.827	5.932	

## Willy Brandt Haunts an Electoral Year

By Craig R. Whitney

New York Times Service

BONN — With Germany's opposition Social Democratic Party hoping to make a comeback under a new leader in the national elections next October, the last thing it wanted was to be confronted with the skeletons in its closet.

But Willy Brandt's widow, a 47-year-old former journalist, has brought them out, sparking a bitter debate that revealed much about the fragility of German unity more than three years after reunification. Rudolf Scharping, the party's hope to get back into the chancellery after 12 years, said Wednesday that the debate had left the party "more unified than ever," but earlier in the week he criticized Brigitte Seebacher-Brandt for starting it.

Mrs. Seebacher-Brandt, who married the late chancellor in 1983 after his divorce from his second wife, is fiercely possessive of why she chose political and personal legacy. Even so it was a mystery why she chose the start of the election campaign to remind Germans how bitter Mr. Brandt had been after resigning as chancellor in May of 1974, after the discovery that an East German spy was one of his personal assistants.

He felt betrayed, she said, not so much by the Communists as by his party's longtime eminence grise and parliamentary floor leader, Horst W. Brandt's handwritten notes, published in the daily Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung Wednesday, to prove it.

Mr. Brandt died in early 1990, nearly three years before Mr. Brandt. They rarely spoke during their last decades. Now, with Chancellor

Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats rubbing their hands with glee, Mrs. Seebacher-Brandt and Greta Wehner, the stepdaughter Mr. Wehner married after the death of his second wife, are battling in what newspapers here call "the war of the widows."

Mrs. Seebacher-Brandt, who fought to keep the chancellor's new facts book, "Rat, from attending his funeral, did not contribute any second thoughts to the debate. Mrs. Wehner said in an open letter among several documents she issued to prove her late husband's loyalty, denouncing comrades who later died in Stalin's purges.

But denials did not seem to matter, with election-year fever high and newly discovered documents from Soviet archives showing that, as a German Communist in exile in Moscow in 1937, Mr. Wehner had denounced comrades who later died in Stalin's purges.

Mr. Scharping urged his party not to be distracted by "political mudslinging," rejecting calls from the rank-and-file to expel Mrs. Seebacher-Brandt from the party.

The most explosive charge she made was that Mr. Wehner had somehow connived behind Mr. Brandt's back to bring him down, in negotiations he carried out over the years with the East German leader Erich Honecker.

But 368 pages from files the former East German secret police and the KGB kept on Mr. Wehner, covering the period through 1968, were

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## Algeria Near Deal With IMF

### Extremist Threat Linked to Accord

By Caryle Murphy

ALGIERS — After hesitating for a year, the Algerian government has decided to accept a stringent accord with the International Monetary Fund to help it deal with an Islamic insurgency that is growing in support from Algerians hit by economic deprivation.

The country's economic troubles include 22 percent inflation and at least 22 percent unemployment, helping provide a ready pool of recruits for the extremists. Bakers are short of ingredients, doctors cannot get medicine, and hundreds of factories run at less than 50 percent capacity for lack of materials.

Algeria could earn \$8.3 billion this year from oil and natural gas sales — but only if the 1994 price of oil rounds out at \$15 a barrel. It is due, however, to pay \$9.3 billion on its \$27 billion external debt. That leaves nothing for the \$10 billion officials say they need to revive an economy headed for collapse.

An accord with the IMF will mean tough austerity measures, adding more hardship and possibly social unrest to an already volatile political situation. But it could also bring Algeria debt relief from its international creditors and allow it to pump money into an economy that had a growth rate of minus 1 percent last year.

The man pulling the oars on Algeria's economic lifeline is Economics Minister Mourad Benachou, who earned a doctorate in economics in France, studied management at the University of Maryland, was an executive director of the World Bank from 1982 to 1990, and has worked in Algeria's government for 37 years.

"Very frankly, we don't see any other way out" than an accord with the IMF, he said. "The other way is more inflation and a total collapse of the economic apparatus."

But given Algeria's political crisis — with Muslim fundamentalists trying to oust the military-backed secular government and form an Islamic state — how does he think these reforms can be sold to the public?

Mr. Benachou said he felt that "we can arrive at having, if not its support, at least understanding."

It would be "painful, difficult and costly," he said, "but if they don't accept it, they will bear the cost: more inflation, more lack of food, more unemployment. I know it's not easy to explain it to people."

"We need, as a government," he said, "a very clear political process over the next three years" — something Algeria at the moment does not have.

Mr. Benachou said Algeria began preliminary talks with the IMF in September and would soon send a delegation to Washington to begin substantive negotiations. Armed with an IMF "standby" agreement, it can then try to obtain debt relief.

Algeria, which imports at least 60 percent of its food, will need all the help it can get. Every \$1 drop in the selling price of oil means a \$300 million annual loss for the country, which gets 95 percent of its foreign revenue from oil and gas exports. Other exports bring in \$300 million to \$400 million annually.

Algeria's current 1994 budget projections are based on an annual average oil price of \$15 a barrel. Mr. Benachou said \$15 a barrel, Algerian oil was selling for only \$14.50 in a world market projected to remain sluggish this year.

**A Change of Heart**  
Abdelaziz Bouteflika had agreed to become Algeria's next president but is no longer willing to take up the post. Reuters reported Wednesday from Algiers, citing a senior official.

National newspapers reported this week that Mr. Bouteflika, a veteran of France's war of independence from 1963 to 1979, was likely to become president.

But Abdelkader Bensalah, spokesman for Algeria's national conference on its political future, quoted the conference chairman, Youcef Khatib, as saying that Mr. Bouteflika had changed his mind.

The conference was originally to endorse a new president to replace the army-backed five-man council that has ruled Algeria since its first multiparty elections were canceled in January 1992. The council is due to step down on Jan. 31.

## Russia's Prime Minister: Filling a Power Vacuum

By Steven Erlanger

MOSCOW — At a time when serious questions are being raised about the course of Russian politics, a former Communist Party bureaucrat who has been prime minister for little more than a year is more often than not these days making decisions for President Boris N. Yeltsin.

Still little known in the West, the official, Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, was chosen in December 1992 by Mr. Yeltsin to serve as prime minister, when a hard-line revolt in parliament forced him to drop Yegor T. Gaidar, who had been the architect of his economic reforms.

Mr. Chernomyrdin, 55, was a compromise candidate — the classic "centrist" — to substitute for the highly provocative Mr. Gaidar.

It was widely assumed that Mr. Chernomyrdin, who had run the Soviet natural gas monopoly and who was natural gas minister in the first cabinet under Mikhail S. Gorbachev in the mid-1980s, was thought to be someone whom Mr. Yeltsin could easily control.

A year later, however, it is Mr. Chernomyrdin who is calling most of the shots. Mr. Yeltsin — after the shelling of the parliament in October, the parliamentary elections in December and a summit meeting with President Bill Clinton that accomplished little for him — is said to have sunk into one of his post-crisis periods of

lassitude, doing little and saying less. Mr. Chernomyrdin, aware of the need to meet Western insistence on economic change, promises that his new government will fight inflation and be wary of issuing too many cheap credits.

But Mr. Chernomyrdin's background argues against such promises. The first decision he made when he became prime minister in December 1992 was to give large new subsidies to the energy sector.

The second was to institute price and profit controls on many basic items like bread, salt, tea, milk, meat and vodka. He was eventually prevailed upon to change his mind by Boris G. Fyodorov, whose resignation as finance minister was accepted Wednesday.

During his year as prime minister, Mr. Chernomyrdin has tried to balance the advocates of anti-inflation market economists — the so-called reformers — and industrialists who have fought for easy credits and high employment even at the cost of dangerously rapid inflation.

But he was clearly not very neutral. He indicated that he was not in sympathy with the reformers, regarding them as academics with little practical experience.

Tellingly, within days of Mr. Chernomyrdin's appointment, Mr. Yeltsin surprised everyone by cutting short a trip to Beijing, saying he had to return to keep "the core of the Gaidar government" from losing their portfolios.

"The master has to return to impose order," Mr. Yeltsin said then. But these days, as Mr. Yeltsin's authority wanes, rubbed away by the severe political battles of the last three years, Mr. Chernomyrdin's hour seems to have come.

A burly man with a penchant for double-breasted suits and a strong dislike for publicity, Mr. Chernomyrdin likes to see himself as a practitioner, a hard worker who rolls up his sleeves and values loyalty above any other virtue.

He has never made a secret of his dislike for Mr. Gaidar's policies. In one speech to managers of defense plants in St. Petersburg, during the period before the April 1993 referendum about Mr. Yeltsin's performance as president, Mr. Chernomyrdin compared the process of privatization — the highlight of the reform agenda — to the forcible collectivization of peasants in the Stalin era.

More revealingly, he said Russia still needed Goplan — the old State Planning Committee that controlled the formerly centralized economy — "but in a slightly different form."

He also said, "The government is not going to be a pale shadow of the president."

If Mr. Chernomyrdin was preparing himself for Mr. Yeltsin to do badly in the April referendum, he was overly hasty, and quickly reassessed his loyalty to the president.

And part of Mr. Yeltsin's loyalty to him now stems from Mr. Chernomyrdin's active support for the president in his conflict with the holdover Soviet-era parliament last summer and fall. Mr. Chernomyrdin attacked efforts to impeach Mr. Yeltsin, and he swung regional leaders into line.

But another indication of his real convictions was his agreement this summer with the central bank chairman, Viktor V. Geraschenko, to confiscate all Soviet bank notes, causing panic and driving up inflation as older notes came pouring into Russia from former Soviet republics.

Now, after the success of Communists and extreme nationalists in the December parliamentary vote, Mr. Chernomyrdin represents a reliable figure for the country's real power structure — the directors of large state or newly privatized enterprises and collective farms, and the bureaucratic bosses who continue to run the country and who regard Moscow as one big trough of credits and favors.

For now, Chernomyrdin is an exceptionally convenient figure for Yeltsin, an article in Novoye Vremya said. "He personifies the rejection of both left-wing and right-wing radicalism. There is a powerful oil and gas lobby behind him. Above all, he is a strong figure to stay with his president in a critical moment. For these reasons, Yeltsin has done all he can not to foul his own nest."

## Zhirinovsky Book Triggers Criminal Case Against Him

Agence France Presse

MOSCOW — The Russian prosecutor's office said Wednesday it had opened a criminal case against the ultranationalist leader Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky for spreading war propaganda, the Inter-Tass press agency reported.

The charge relates to a book of Mr. Zhirinovsky's, published before he was elected to parliament in December.

A conviction for the offense carries a sentence of three to eight years in prison under article 71 of the penal code.

The office said it had instigated criminal proceedings after receiving a letter from Kronid Lyubarsky, deputy editor of the Moscow weekly Novoye Vremya, complaining about Mr. Zhirinovsky's book, "A Last Push for the South." The letter asserted the book contained "open calls to war."

As a member of parliament, Mr. Zhirinovsky has immunity, but Mr. Lyubarsky said he believed a prosecution would be valid because the book was published before Mr. Zhirinovsky was elected.



Mr. Zhirinovsky, left, with Gerhard Frey, leader of the radical-right German People's Union Party, in Moscow on Wednesday.

## Fyodorov's Parting Shot: Economic Chaos Looms in Russia

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — With a last rhetorical blast against "an economic coup," the finance minister of Russia, Boris G. Fyodorov, rejected the entreaties of President Boris N. Yeltsin and said Wednesday he would not remain in the current government.

Mr. Fyodorov predicted economic disaster, social explosions and Ukrainian-style hyperinflation as a consequence of the policies of Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin and his cabinet, dominated by Soviet-era managers who favor a slow-

er, softer, subsidized transition to a free market.

[Mr. Chernomyrdin named an economist, Sergei Dubinin, as acting finance minister Wednesday, Agence France-Presse reported. Mr. Dubinin was previously a deputy finance minister charged with legal and insurance issues.]

Mr. Fyodorov offered his resignation — his third attempt this week — directly to Mr. Yeltsin, whom he had been having difficulty getting in to see. The move apparently ends a struggle over the direction of economic policy.

In a statement issued after his morning

meeting with Mr. Yeltsin, Mr. Fyodorov said he could not continue to work with "ideological enemies" in the cabinet who sought to undermine financial stability and reform.

Mr. Fyodorov said the new government's policies would not only ensure hyperinflation, but also would reduce real incomes and devalue savings, create shortages of consumer goods, trigger further capital flight, isolate Russia from world markets and further degrade the ruble against other currencies.

Mr. Fyodorov appealed in strong terms to Mr. Yeltsin to stop a reversal of eco-

nomics policy he compared to a coup carried out by "Red managers" with "a lifeless and incompetent ideology" and "no idea of what macroeconomics is all about."

"It is inadmissible," Mr. Fyodorov said, "that people who have inflicted colossal economic and political damage on the state, who are resolute and open opponents of the course of reforms, keep their posts in the government."

He said the fate of the country was being determined "in these hours," and that economics could not be separated from politics. — STEVEN ERLANGER

## France's Top Communist Goes Out, Marching Alone to His Own Drum

By William Drozdiak

PARIS — The French Communist leader Georges Marchais bade farewell to his comrades Wednesday, chastened by the party's dramatic decline during his 22-year stewardship but unrepentant for an intolerance for dissent that drove away many loyalists.

At a party congress in the working-class suburb of St. Ouen, Mr. Marchais appealed to 1,500 delegates to build on his legacy by creating a "new kind of party that would not be less communist, but better."

The road to social democracy followed by Italian and other European Communists, he warned, would lead them all to moral bankruptcy.

But the lukewarm applause and passive inattention of his audience suggested that Mr. Marchais may quickly become a relic of the past. The 28th French Communist congress is set to renounce his cherished principle of "democratic centralism," which ruled out any pluralism within the party. And his successor, to be chosen from among a half-dozen candidates on Saturday, seems likely to mod-

ernize the party in a way that may soon banish Mr. Marchais's legacy. A former metalworker whose bushy eyebrows and boisterous temperament helped make him a fixture of the French political landscape, Mr. Marchais saw his party's share of the vote plummet from over 20 percent in the 1970s to barely 9 percent in the national elections in March that elected a conservative government by an overwhelming majority.

After being the country's largest political party after the war — when it played a key role in resisting the Nazis — the Communists now occupy only 23 of the 577 seats in the National Assembly.

A favorite of Leonid I. Brezhnev, a former Soviet leader, Mr. Marchais remained steadfastly loyal to Moscow's leadership during the years when other European Communist parties sought to enhance their appeal with voters by embracing democratic methods and moderating their policies. He endorsed the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979.

Mr. Marchais's dogmatic style enraged and frustrated other members of the French Communist hi-

erarchy, driving longtime supporters such as his former spokesman, Pierre Juquin, to break with the party. Other dissenters tried to remain inside the party with the intention of reforming it, but Mr. Marchais invariably found ways to quash their voices.

As the party steadily slipped in voter strength, Mr. Marchais's authority came under increasing fire. He was nearly dumped at a Central Committee meeting 10 years ago but called off the debate before a vote could be held, saying that patriotism required all members to watch a crucial soccer match between France and Spain.

In 1981, Mr. Marchais accepted President François Mitterrand's offer for the Communists to take part in France's newly elected leftist government. It turned out to be a massive political blunder. The Communists plunged in popularity as they shared the blame for the government's disastrous economic policy.

Mr. Marchais later acknowledged that he had committed a terrible mistake by linking his party with the Socialists, and within three years they left the government.

## Gadhafi Told He Can Visit Jerusalem Sites

Reuters

STRASBOURG, France — The prime minister of Israel, Yitzhak Rabin, said Wednesday that Israel would grant safe passage to the leader of Libya, Colonel Muammar Qadhafi, if he wanted to visit Islamic holy sites in Jerusalem.

Although Libya is a hard-line foe of Israel, Mr. Rabin told the Council of Europe's parliamentary assembly that Jerusalem should allow unimpeded access for all visitors to Islamic and Christian holy sites.

But Mr. Rabin restated Israel's intention to keep the whole of Jerusalem as its capital. The Israeli leader was also swearing quietness here from council members about the future status of Jerusalem.

One of the Communist ministers, Anicet Le Pors, wryly observed that the experience with the Socialists proved that Mr. Marchais was a man of "positive instincts and disastrous initiatives."

## Tycoon, Now in Politics, Says Italy Needs to Oust 'Men Tied to Failure'

By Alan Cowell

ROME — After weeks of coy asides and teasing hints, Silvio Berlusconi, the Italian media magnate, soccer club owner and millionaire, announced Wednesday night that he was entering politics to save the land from "men tied to past political and economic failure."

Mr. Berlusconi used his own television network to say that he would lead a new, center-right grouping — known by the soccer-chant *Forza Italia*, or Go Italy — in elections on March 27-28.

The tycoon did not make it clear if he would run in the March election or simply use his influence and his party to support other candidates.

Mr. Berlusconi's announcement added one more personality to the array of neofascists, former Communists, centrists, reformists and environmentalists hoping for a slice of power when Italians vote to replace a political old guard disgraced by almost two years of corruption scandals.

"I have decided to enter the fray of public affairs," Mr. Berlusconi said, "because I do not want to live

in an unfree country governed by immature forces and by men tied to past political and economic failure."

Mr. Berlusconi, 37, a self-made millionaire, has made his living variously as a night club singer, property tycoon and media mogul.

Some Italian analysts have compared his political ambitions and image as a rich maverick to those of Ross Perot in the United States, while others have said his free-market economic policies derive more from Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Berlusconi said he would resign his position as head of his heavily indebted Fininvest firm to "bring all my experience and all my effort into a battle in which I believe with absolute conviction and the greatest resolve."

Fininvest controls, among other things, three of Italy's eight national television stations, the Milan daily newspaper *Gazzetta* and a weekly magazine, *L'Espresso*.

His adversaries, most notably the former Communist Democratic Party of the Left, have edged foul over his political ambitions because they fear he will use his media network to influence voters.

He said he would work "with all liberal and democratic forces that feel a civil duty to offer the country a credible alternative to a government of the left and the Communists."

Many recent opinion surveys have forecast that leftist-backed alliances would win some 40 percent of the vote in the March election, widely viewed here as a turning point in postwar Italian history after decades of government by the now-discredited Christian Democrats and their allies.

The old political class has been crushed by events and overtaken by the times," said Mr. Berlusconi, who has so far avoided direct implication in the corruption that has disgraced the onetime political and business elite.

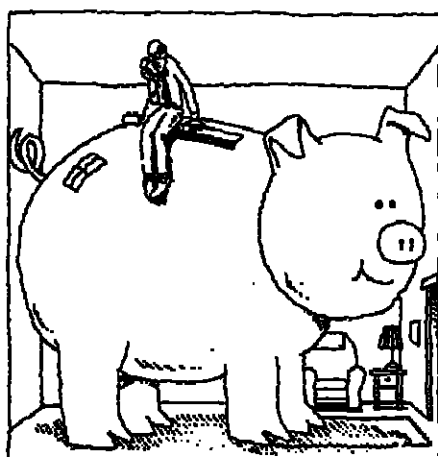
Since February 1992, more than 3,000 businessmen and politicians have come under investigation in cases involving bribes for official contracts. One of them is Mr. Berlusconi's younger brother, Paolo, who is under investigation for purportedly illegal financing of political parties. Three other senior Fininvest executives have also been implicated.

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Colombia	980-16-0001	Hungary	002-800-0111	Netherlands	052-022-91-22	UAE	800-111
Cyprus	080-900000	India	000-027	Norway	050-1292	United Kingdom	0800-89-0222
Czech Rep.	00-42-00012	Ireland	1-800-551-001	Peru	070-04-800-222	Uruguay	000-412
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# THE AMERICAS / A DAMAGED CAREER

## Green Light On Patriot Missiles For Seoul

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States will send Patriot anti-missile batteries to South Korea for protection against a surprise attack from North Korea, Undersecretary of Defense Frank G. Wisner said Wednesday.

The delivery schedule and the number of Patriots to be sent to South Korea have not been determined, said Mr. Wisner, the No. 3 official at the Pentagon.

He said the United States was proceeding with the deployment at the request of General Gary E. Luck, commander of U.S. forces in South Korea.

Mr. Wisner's comments followed a New York Times report that deployment of the missiles had been under discussion between Washington and Seoul and that President Bill Clinton was likely to approve the move.

"General Luck has come back and asked for it now, and we will proceed with the deployment," Mr. Wisner said at a meeting with military affairs correspondents.

The move will be made as part of "sensible, rational defense preparations" in the event that North Korea would launch a Scud missile attack on South Korea, Mr. Wisner said. He said other defensive measures would be considered if the United States and its allies decided to seek United Nations economic sanctions against North Korea.

North Korea has said it would suspend the armistice on the Korean Peninsula if the United States pushed for sanctions.

Mr. Wisner said the deployment of the missiles should not be seen as a threat against Pyongyang. The Patriot, he said, is a defensive system.

In Seoul, Deputy Foreign Minister Hong Soon Young said Wednesday that "the threat of North Korean missiles is very real."

Referring to the Patriot missiles, he said, "We hope that the deployment will enhance Korea-U.S. defense capability."

In another sign of dwindling U.S. patience, a senior administration official warned Tuesday that the United States was nearly certain to seek United Nations sanctions if North Korea does not quickly reach an agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

North Korea is negotiating with the agency over carrying out an agreement it reached with American officials last month to allow inspections of its nuclear plants. The inspections are intended to determine whether North Korea is developing nuclear weapons.

Most Clinton administration officials and American legislators consider the dispute Mr. Clinton's most vexing foreign policy problem. The president barely addressed the issue in his State of the Union address on Tuesday. "We are working to achieve a Korean peninsula free of nuclear weapons," he said.

(Reuters, AP)



A school bus passing a quake-damaged wall in Los Angeles as most area schools reopened for classes.

## 3.8 Aftershock Jolts Los Angeles, 'We're Out of Here,' One Victim Says

LOS ANGELES — Californians recovering from last week's earthquake were jolted from their sleep early Wednesday morning as another aftershock shook the San Fernando Valley.

The new tremor, at 4:28 A.M., measured 3.8 on the Richter scale. The area has undergone more than 2,500 aftershocks since the Jan. 17 quake, which had a 6.6 magnitude and claimed 61 lives.

A short time after Wednesday's tremor, a car drove around a set of barricades and plunged 40 feet (12 meters) off a quake-damaged section of Interstate 10, also known as the Santa Monica Freeway. The driver suffered leg injuries.

At the Northridge Meadows apartment complex where 16 people died, dozens of tenants were escorted into what remained of the collapsed three-story building to recover their belongings.

The tenants had 15 minutes to pick up what they could. Others wrote out lists for fire fighters, who salvaged clothing, microwaves and stuffed animals among other things.

"There's stuff all over the floors," said Alan Fitch, peering into his apartment. "There's a little valley where you can walk between all the little knickknacks that fell off the walls."

Mr. Fitch planned to start over again nearby. But a neighbor, Sandy von Holden-Bilton, said she was headed for Israel. "That was my first and last earthquake," she said. "We're out of here."

She is in the minority, according to a poll in the Wednesday editions of the Los Angeles Times.

Three percent of those polled said they would move out of the area because of the quake. In the hardest-hit sections, 4 percent said they would leave. One in four said

the quake was the worst experience of their life.

The telephone poll of 1,116 Los Angeles County adults did not include the 13,000 people — a small percentage of the county's 9.4 million population — living in shelters or outdoors.

Some blacks worried they might get short shrift when government help was given, so they invited Housing Secretary Henry G. Cisneros and James Lee Witt, director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, to meet with them.

The session cleared up worrisome questions for James and Valerie Rogers, who were run out of their Granada Hills apartment by the quake. "I was slightly confused before we came about how we got about getting assistance," Mr. Rogers said. "We're raising a seven- and-a-half-month pregnancy here."

For months, she has withstood a steady drumbeat of criticism from Democrats and Republicans from New York, who have urged her to convene a grand jury. Much of their criticism was prompted by complaints among New York's Hispanic community that until someone was convicted in the death, justice was not done.

Mr. Hynes, who has been criticized for his office's handling of the case and who has indicated that he may seek a statewide office, has also pleaded with Mr. Reno to make the matter a federal case.

But until Tuesday, Mr. Reno had said the wanted state prosecutors to seek a new homicide indictment before the federal government intervened, and the drama between Washington and Brooklyn officials over who should proceed had come to resemble a routine in which each side urged the other to take the first step.

Mr. Reno succumbed, but only after an exchange of letters in which she urged once again that a state case be brought, only to be told by Mr. Hynes that the federal case was the way to go.

For Mr. Hynes, the decision came as a great relief, particularly since only four months ago Mr. Reno had decided to shut down the federal investigation entirely.

He strode confidently around the stage of the Foreign Ministry press center, waving a pointer at a map of the Far East with the route of the airliner on it. Flight KAL 007, he said, had strayed far from its assigned route on what Soviet authorities believed to be a spying mission.

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New York Times Service

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## Lawsuit Cools Off Once-Sizzling Jackson

By Bernard Weinraub  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Advisers to Michael Jackson acknowledge that the entertainer's career has been seriously hurt by the sexual-molestation claims of an adolescent boy.

Mr. Jackson, 35, has agreed to pay what has been reported to be millions of dollars to settle the claims, ending a civil lawsuit in the case.

The suit forced the premature cancellation of Mr. Jackson's concert tour in November and ended his relationship with PepsiCo, which Mr. Jackson represented in television advertisements. Prospects for new product endorsements appear out of the question for the moment.

The suit has also effectively stopped his film career before it started. His plans for concert tours and videos are on hold.

The harm to Mr. Jackson will be especially marked in the United States. "Overseas, this is less important than domestically," said advisers to the singer. "The impact on his career outside the U.S. will be minimal. In the U.S., it's very bad. It will diminish his reputation, his stature."

Mr. Jackson has denied any wrongdoing in the case, in which the boy, who was 13 at the time, accused the singer of molesting him over a period of five months.

During that time, the boy has said, Mr. Jackson frequently bathed with him, shared a bed with him and showered him with gifts and trips. The boy said Mr. Jackson fondled him and performed various sex acts with him.

The civil suit filed in September claimed Mr. Jackson committed sexual battery, seduction, willful misconduct, intentional infliction of emotional distress, fraud and negligence in a campaign to entice the boy.

Lawyers for both sides declined to discuss the details of the out-of-court settlement. But a friend of Mr. Jackson estimated that the figure could exceed \$10 million.

A separate criminal investigation will continue. The Los Angeles County district attorney, Gil Garcetti, said regarding the criminal investigation that Larry Feldman, the boy's lawyer, had not ruled out having the youngster testify.

"Nobody has bought anyone's silence," Mr. Feldman said.

With the civil case ended, legal experts said a

criminal investigation of Mr. Jackson's private life might collapse. Investigators in Los Angeles and Santa Barbara counties have explored accusations that he sexually molested the boy in 1992, but lawyers said that inquiry, which began in August, now seemed doubtful because the settlement made it improbable that the boy would cooperate.

Under California law, a victim of sexual abuse cannot be compelled to testify against his or her assailant.

Peter Arenella, a law professor at the University of California at Los Angeles, said: "It would not only be unethical but criminal for the agreement between the parties in a civil suit to include a provision that prevented the adolescent from cooperating with prosecutorial authorities. However, it is very likely that the adolescent will refuse to cooperate with the prosecutors to avoid public exposure."

Johnnie Cochran Jr., one of Mr. Jackson's lawyers, said: "The resolution of this case is in no way an admission of guilt by Michael Jackson. In short, he is an innocent man who does not intend to have his career and his life destroyed by rumors and innuendo."

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## Reno Shifts, Taking Over Murder Case In Brooklyn

By Stephen Labaton  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Yielding to strong political pressure, Attorney General Janet Reno has agreed to take over the investigation of the slaying of a rabbinical student during the unrest in the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn in 1991 and try to bring federal civil-rights charges against the killers.

Mr. Reno's decision to convene a federal grand jury came after Charles J. Hynes, the Brooklyn district attorney, handed over the case, conceding that local New York prosecutors would not be able to make a state homicide case against Ernesto Edwards, a suspect who recently emerged in the killing of the student, Yankel Rosenbaum.

Mr. Rosenbaum was killed on the first of four nights of violence in Crown Heights in August 1991. Witnesses have said that shortly after a motorcycle transporting a Hasidic leader accidentally struck and killed a 7-year-old black boy, a group of blacks formed a few blocks away.

Surrounding Mr. Rosenbaum, they were said to have jeered: "Kill the Jew!" moments before he was fatally stabbed.

Last year, Mr. Hynes's office lost a homicide prosecution against another suspect in the case, Lemrick Nelson Jr. The prosecutors had said Mr. Nelson was the only person who had attacked Mr. Rosenbaum.

Mr. Reno's decision represented a remarkable turnaround and came only after New York's two senators, Alphonse D'Amato and Daniel Patrick Moynihan, threatened to hold hearings about how she has overseen the investigation.

For months, she has withstood a steady drumbeat of criticism from Democrats and Republicans from New York, who have urged her to convene a grand jury. Much of their criticism was prompted by complaints among New York's Hispanic community that until someone was convicted in the death, justice was not done.

Mr. Hynes, who has been criticized for his office's handling of the case and who has indicated that he may seek a statewide office, has also pleaded with Mr. Reno to make the matter a federal case.

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## Joining the Cigarette Ban-Wagon Smoke-Free Shopping Catches on at America's Malls

By Kirstin Downey Grimsley  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The anti-smoking movement has quietly achieved one of its biggest victories in years: Hundreds of retail businesses and shopping centers around the country are voluntarily banning or severely restricting smoking.

Retailers that have taken the step in the last few weeks include Sears, Roebuck & Co., the nation's third-largest merchant, which banned smoking throughout its 799 stores at the start of the year.

Most recently, the fast-food chain Arby's Inc. announced that it would ban smoking in its 257 corporate-owned restaurants by summer to help eliminate what it called "environmental hazards" faced by its employees and customers.

The owners of several major national shopping center chains have severely restricted smoking or are planning to do so soon.

"I'm optimistic this is going to continue," said Fran DuMelle, deputy managing director of the American Lung Association. Still, Ms. DuMelle said, referring to two decades of battles over smoking issues, "it didn't go as fast as we thought it would."

The retailers are instituting bans for a combination of reasons. In some cases, they are responding to customer preferences for a smoke-free environment. Others fear they could be legally liable under Clean Air legislation, and under protections offered to disabled patrons and customers with illnesses aggravated by exposure to smoke.

Most important, many said, was the action taken by the Environmental Protection Agency a year ago in designating smoke as a dangerous cancer-causing substance to both smokers and people near them. The agency also said such "second-hand" smoke increased the risk of respiratory illnesses in children.

"The recent studies of the effects of second-hand smoke put us over the edge," said Cathy Lickie, a spokeswoman for The Rouse Co., a shopping center developer based in Columbia, Maryland. "It made it clear it's not a good thing."

Rouse sent out a directive in November ordering its 78 retail centers to ban smoking by the end of 1994. About one-third of its centers are already in areas that restrict smoking by law, but about 50 of its centers have yet to take the step.

Some of the major shopping center chains restricting smoking include the San Diego-based Ernest Hahn Co., with 48 shopping centers nationwide, which went smoke-free on Dec. 31. Hahn Development Corp., based in Chicago, said about two-thirds of its 31 shopping centers across the country would soon be virtually smoke-free.

In most cases, mall owners are instituting wide-ranging restrictions rather than complete bans. Instead of permitting a small nonsmoking area, for example, the whole mall becomes nonsmoking except for a small smoking section or two. Smokers will be politely steered to those areas, and peer pressure will handle the rest, mall owners said.

## Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov Dies, Defended the Downing of KAL 007

Reuters

MOSCOW — Nikolai V. Ogarkov, one of the last marshals of the Soviet Union and the man who publicly defended the shooting down of a South Korean airliner in 1983, died Sunday after a long illness. He was 76.

Marshal Ogarkov was chief of the general staff of the Soviet armed forces and first deputy defense minister for more than seven years. He was abruptly removed in 1984 in circumstances that stirred speculation in the West that he had fallen into disgrace.

But he emerged several months later in a new role coordinating Soviet troop operations in Eastern Europe.

Marshal Ogarkov, a heavily built man and one of the most highly decorated Soviet officers, remained loyal to the end to the Communist Party he had served through his career.

When Boris N. Yeltsin, shortly after his comeback in Soviet politics, denounced the party at a congress in 1990 and marched from the Kremlin hall, Marshal Ogarkov attacked him bitterly.

"It was a shameful speech," he said. "He was brought up in the party and suddenly he just throws it all up and leaves."

Marshal Ogarkov was best known for his appearance at a news conference in September 1983, called amid uproar in the West to explain the shooting down by Soviet fighters of a Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 over the Russian Far East. All 269 people on board the plane were killed.

The news conference was unusual in its time for the Soviet military, coming almost two years before Mikhail S. Gorbachev assumed power and began his policies of "glasnost."

Marshal Ogarkov rejected any notion of Soviet guilt.

He strode confidently around the stage of the Foreign Ministry press center, waving a pointer at a map of the Far East with the route of the airliner on it. Flight KAL 007, he said, had strayed far from its assigned route on what Soviet authorities believed to be a spying mission.

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## ★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

### Fight Looms Over Hanoi Trade

WASHINGTON — As President Bill Clinton makes tentative moves toward lifting the trade embargo on Vietnam, a fight has broken out on Capitol Hill over the politically sensitive issue, with some Republicans proposing to create strict conditions before the embargo can be removed.

Senator Robert C. Smith, Republican of New Hampshire, says he is likely to introduce a measure designed to force Mr. Clinton to maintain the embargo until the political situation in Vietnam that are considerably stricter than those set forth by the president.

Opponents of the embargo fear that Mr. Smith's amendment could pass because it includes several conditions that could be politically difficult to oppose.

Seeking to defuse Mr. Smith's measure, Senator John F. Kerry, Democrat of Massachusetts, announced Tuesday that he believed that it was time to lift the embargo. He said, following a visit to Vietnam, that Hanoi had gone to great lengths to cooperate on accounting for the missing Americans.

Mr. Kerry, a Vietnam veteran who was chairman of the Senate Select Committee on POW-MIA Affairs, becomes one of more

than a dozen senators who favor lifting the embargo, many of whom argue that it is hurting the U.S. economy more than Vietnam's.

Under Mr. Smith's measure, the president could lift the embargo only after he determined that Vietnam had resolved as fully as possible cases involving prisoners of war and servicemen missing in action where U.S. intelligence indicates Hanoi has additional information.

Legislators who support lifting the embargo said it might be hard for many lawmakers to oppose Mr. Smith's amendment because it appears sensible to demand that Hanoi provide the fullest possible accounting.

(NYT)

### Special Counsel Goes On-Site

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — Robert Fiske, the special counsel appointed to investigate President Clinton's business dealings in Arkansas in the 1980s, has made a quick trip to the state as part of his inquiry.

Mr. Fiske, a former federal prosecutor, arrived in Little Rock on Tuesday morning and boarded a plane for New York City, where he lives, less than eight hours later. He spent most of his time at the FBI's Little

Rock headquarters, where sources said he met and briefed several agents expected to assist him in the probe.

Mr. Fiske, a Republican who has said he planned to question Mr. Clinton and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, under oath, would not estimate how long the so-called Whitewater investigation might take.

(Reuters)

### Quote/Unquote

Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate Republican leader: "Our country has health care problems, but not a health care crisis. But we will have a crisis if we take the president's medicine — a massive overdose of government control."

(AP)

President Clinton: "I know there are people here who say there's no health care crisis. Tell it to the 38 million Americans who have no coverage at all for some time each year. Tell it to the 81 million Americans with those pre-existing conditions. Those folks are paying more or they can't get insurance at all, or they can't ever change their jobs because they or someone in their family has one of those pre-existing conditions. Tell it to the small businesses burdened by skyrocketing costs of insurance."

(NYT)

## Away From Politics

• A federal agent said it was "possible" that he accidentally shot a fellow officer during the raid on the Branch Davidian compound near Waco, Texas. Keith Constantine of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms testified in San Antonio that a bullet that wounded another agent was the type he had in his gun. The agent survived. Four agents were killed and 16 wounded in the raid last Feb. 28, which led to a 51-day standoff between David Koresh's followers and law officers.

• The police in Washington, D.C., have recommended that the U.S. attorney consider prosecuting the two officers who allegedly seized the camera of a Washington Post reporter as he photographed a disheveled woman they had handcuffed to a mailbox on a street, law enforcement sources said Tuesday.

• The jury considering murder charges against Lyle Menendez told a judge in Los Angeles that it was deadlocked after more than six weeks of deliberations and an earthquake, but the judge sent the jurors back. A mistrial was declared two weeks ago when a separate jury was unable to agree on a

verdict in the case of his brother, Erik Menendez. They are accused of killing their parents.

• The American Jewish Committee said Louis Farrakhan, minister of the Nation of Islam, proved that he was an "ongoing promoter of racism and intolerance." Mr. Farrakhan said in Harlem: "Members of the Jewish community are the most organized, rich and powerful, not only in America, but in the world. They don't want Farrakhan to do what he's doing. They're plotting as we speak. They want to use some of our brothers and some of our brothers are willing to be used to carry favor. But I'm saying this to you to say this: I'm not trembling, I'm not afraid."

• Lyndon LaRouche was released from prison Wednesday after serving five years for fraud. The political extremist said he would run for president again in 1996. Mr. LaRouche, 71, served one-third of a 15-year sentence. He was convicted in 1988 on 11 mail fraud charges and conspiring to defraud on a \$1.5 million bond.

• The first phase of the reorganization came as Commissioner William J. Bratton forced out four senior commanders and said he would promote seven mostly middle-ranking officers with reputations for aggressiveness and risk-taking.

These changes are intended to

AP, WP, NYT

## New York's New Mayor Starts Police Shake-Up

By Clifford Krauss  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani and his new police commissioner have begun a top-to-bottom reorganization of the New York City Police Department that is intended to give borough and precinct commanders more authority and staff to concentrate on quality-of-life offenses ranging from open-air drug markets to panhandling squeegee men.

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# He got in the way of somebody's war.

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In the so-called "post-war" period since 1945, at least 20 million people have died in over 100 conflicts. A further 60 million have been wounded, imprisoned, separated from their families and forced to flee their homes or their countries.

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They have the right to protection from murder, torture, starvation and being taken hostage.

To focus attention on the plight of millions of civilians caught in the crossfire, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is launching a worldwide campaign to ensure that they get the protection and assistance to which they are entitled under international law.

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We call on governments and combatants everywhere to respect the rights of all victims who get in the way of somebody's war.

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M. Kobayashi



**LIGHT THE DARKNESS**

World Campaign for the Protection of Victims of War



# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Japan Needs Reform Soon

If Japan's politicians cannot break their deadlock over reform quickly, it threatens to do great damage to their economy—and not their alone. Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa has strongly hinted that his government will resign if he cannot get his reform bills through parliament by Saturday, when the session ends. That would mean much further delay before Japan finally addresses the violent financial instability that is making increasing trouble not only for the Japanese but for their trading partners, the biggest of which is the United States.

It is not surprising that Mr. Hosokawa is having difficulties with his reform program. It combines drastic new limits on campaign financing—lifelong of Japanese politics, as practiced until now—with radical restructuring and basic changes in the electoral process. He got it through the lower house of parliament last fall, but now it has been defeated in the upper house by renegade members of the Social Democratic Party. Although part of his governing coalition, they feared for their own future under the new rules.

Immediately after this disaster, while Mr. Hosokawa was desperately trying to decide how to respond, the U.S. Treasury secretary, Lloyd Bentsen, arrived for a brisk chat about trade policy. The quarrel centers on American

demands for firm numerical targets for greater Japanese imports of American products. The Japanese are resisting, arguing that import levels depend on the condition of the economy, which at present is on the brink of recession. But as Mr. Bentsen replies, experience has shown anything less than fixed import targets to be meaningless. As had luck for the Japanese would have been the case for the past year appeared on the day of Mr. Bentsen's visit. They showed that Japan's worldwide trade surplus was a staggering \$120 billion, of which \$50 billion was the Japanese surplus with the United States. Since exports represent jobs, more than financial balances are at stake.

Few Japanese politicians have ever seemed to understand their country's new responsibilities as the world's second-greatest economic power. Their interests, and those of their friends, now require them—including the 17 craven Socialists who voted against their own government—to reach a rapid compromise on the reform bills, preferably one that resembles Mr. Hosokawa's original bills. That would allow him to turn with undiminished strength to the state of the economy. What is going on now looks like a fight for the wheel of the ship while, unnoticed, the storm approaches.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Perry Comes to the Rescue

After several other candidates spurned his offer to be nominated as the next secretary of defense, President Bill Clinton settled on a sensible and safe fallback choice: William Perry, currently deputy secretary. Mr. Perry brings three considerable assets to his appointment: years of Pentagon experience, recent confirmation by the Senate, and a soft-spokenness that may help avoid needless inflammatory clashes over defense policy. Adding to his appeal, he was willing to be talked into taking the job, a qualification that seems peculiarly important these days.

In the go-go years of the 1980s, Caspar Weinberger made the job of secretary of defense look easy and even pleasurable, by throwing billions of dollars at the armed services and lending his name to a military doctrine of overwhelming force which all but assured that they would be called upon to wage war only in walkovers. In the 1990s, the secretaryship has become a thankless task of cutting superfluous manpower, canceling unneeded weapons and contemplating the use of force in places like Bosnia, Somalia and Haiti, where victory is hard to define and perhaps harder to achieve—while keeping the armed forces at sufficient strength and readiness to prevail in foreseeable conflicts. The job is politically demanding under a president distrusted by the military and who cannot afford to waste billions to win its officers over.

It is small wonder that so many prospects

like Sam Nunn and Warren Rudman withdrew from consideration. That they did so publicly only underscores the ineptness of the White House's personnel practices.

But Mr. Clinton chose cautiously and perhaps wisely in finally naming Mr. Perry. As deputy secretary of defense, he has been using his experience as a defense contractor and a Pentagon official (he was undersecretary in the Carter years) to try to revamp the department's wasteful procurement practices. If he accomplishes nothing else, that alone will make his tenure a modest success.

But he needs to do much more to assure a properly sized defense force and to protect President Clinton's domestic agenda from a diversion of resources to military programs. He could start by reducing the excessive force requirements levied by his predecessor's bottom-up review. That left too large a force structure in place—at least two too many carrier battle groups and two too many divisions of ground troops, for starters. And it justified procurement of many more new weapons than the Pentagon can pay for.

The upshot was to generate pressure on Capitol Hill to increase the defense budget, something that Mr. Clinton's health care reform can ill afford. Mr. Perry needs to review the review and find further cuts. To accomplish that surgery, he will need all the backing that the president can muster.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Against the Virus of Bigotry

Late in November, a senior aide to Louis Farrakhan, the leader of the Nation of Islam, gave a hate speech at Kean College in Union, New Jersey, in which he castigated Jews, whites, homosexuals and the Pope. The speaker, Khalid Abdul Muhammad, justified the Holocaust, called for the murder of whites in South Africa and sprinkled his rambling, three-hour speech with such phrases as "Columbia Jewiversity" and "New York City."

One is tempted to dismiss this diatribe as the ravings of an obscure hate merchant. But it is

unwitting that an audio tape of his speech picked up applause and laughter from his mostly black audience, and that only one professor promptly denounced the speech. Florida racism and anti-Semitism have to be confronted, wherever and whenever they occur.

Thus it is encouraging that, as the contents of the speech have become widely known, responsible black leaders have risen to denounce and denounce it. The list includes the NAACP's executive director, Benjamin Chavis; William Gary 3d, president of the United

Negro College Fund; and Representatives Kessell Murren of Maryland and Charles B. Rangel of New York. The Reverend Jesse Jackson called the speech "racist, anti-Semitic, divisive, untrue and chilling."

The sad part is that neither Mr. Farrakhan nor many black students at Kean College seem inclined to repudiate Mr. Muhammad's invective. Mr. Farrakhan suggested on Monday that complaints about Mr. Muhammad's speech were a plot by Jews and the federal government to divide the Nation of Islam. And while some black students at Kean College expressed concern that all blacks would now be labeled anti-Semitic, others expressed admiration for Mr. Muhammad and reportedly hope to invite him back to answer his critics.

If he is invited back, the responsible academic community has an obligation to combat his ignorant and hate-filled notions. Mr. Muhammad's November speech was a strong reminder that whenever the virus of bigotry breaks out, it cannot be ignored.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

### A Firm Hand at the Helm

President Bill Clinton's star-crossed search for a secretary of defense might at last have been channeled upon a star in William Perry, a steady beacon of good sense and military expertise in an administration too much given to gyrations.

Mr. Perry might turn out to be as fortuitous a selection as Dick Cheney was for George Bush after the lamentable John Tower nomination. In welcoming his assignment as a "real privilege"—contrast that with Mr. Inman's assertions that he did not want the job—Mr. Perry placed extraordinary emphasis on the need to reform Pentagon methods of developing, ordering and financing equipment. At stake, as Mr. Perry noted, is the readiness and affordability of U.S. forces five and 10 years from now.

With Mr. Perry at the helm, the nation may have a defense secretary with the know-how to take the long view even as he confronts the day-to-day alarms of a hot-seat Washington job.

—The Baltimore Sun.

### Stern Rebuff on Bosnia

Warren Christopher, the U.S. secretary of state, knows how not to be a diplomat when it suits him. His French interlocutors learned as much when they raised the Bosnian crisis with him. Everything they asked for was rejected.

For Washington, it is clear that the Bosnian crisis does not call for an urgent decision because it threatens no vital American interest. Bosnia, in this perspective, is more a Lebanon than a Kuwait.

After so stinging a rebuff—which says much about America's willingness to take the Europeans at their word when they called at the recent NATO summit meeting for their own security and defense identity—nothing remains for the Twelve but to get to work on their plans, while crossing their fingers in hopes that a flareup in Bosnia will not provoke a precipitous retreat.

—Jacques Amalric, writing in Liberation (Paris).

## The Least Bad of All These Bad Options

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The world has become accustomed to seeing the war in Bosnia as a total tragedy for that small nation's Muslim majority and an inconvenience for the great powers. That dichotomy is changing as the war spins beyond the ability of outsiders to influence its course in any meaningful way.

The Muslims have refused to die quickly or quietly. Against all odds

*It is not pleasant to recognize that previous inaction and mistakes have led the United States and its allies into a dead end on Bosnia. But that is the reality.*

and reason, they have survived Serbian conquest, starvation and cold. The Muslims are now on the offensive, taking the war to their Serbian and Croatian enemies.

The Muslims are no longer simply war's victims who need to be aided and protected. They now wage war not just for survival but for territory. This greatly complicates the involvement of European nations and America, which have used humanitarian intervention to keep some measure of control over a conflict that they were not prepared to stop when it could have been stopped without great losses.

Even that small degree of control is slipping away as war fatigue sets in across the rest of Europe. Defense ministries in Britain, France, Spain and elsewhere are alarmed by the money and manpower they have been forced to spend from shrinking military budgets to support their troops in Bosnia.

That alarm grows exponentially as extremists seem to gain ground in

Russia and as Ukraine slides toward national breakup. The indirect challenges to international stability posed by the Balkan conflict sap will and resources that may be needed for more direct and ominous challenges in the near future.

The change in the dynamic on the Bosnian battlefield and within the international community validates a saying attributed to Leon Trotsky: You may not be interested in war, but war is interested in you. War has its own terrible logic which changes everything it touches, even glancingly.

Along with horrors and suffering, wars also create nations. Bosnia-Herzegovina was little more than an idea when a Muslim-dominated government proclaimed independence in April 1992. Out of two years of bloodshed and sieges, the Muslims have created an army that is reconquering territory taken by Croatian forces and holding against a better armed Serbian force.

Military stalemate is probably the most the Muslims can attain. But they showed by pulling out of the Geneva peace talks earlier this month that they expect to fight on for months to come. This will drag Europe and America into alienating policies that have been predicated on Muslim victimization and surrender.

The Muslims' war aims are now more important to the Sarajevo government than the humanitarian relief unwritten by the presence of large French and British troop contingents and U.S. airlifts. Will the West be willing to continue its humanitarian involvement in a conflict that is no longer a one-way slaughter but a real war?

If the Europeans pull out their troops in the spring, as they threaten to do with increasing frequency and persuasiveness, there will no longer be a serious barrier to President Bill Clinton's promise to lift the arms embargo that has so handicapped

the Muslims. Lifting the embargo at that point will increase the Muslims' ability and motivation to fight while increasing the motivation of the Serbs and Croats to go in for the kill.

President Clinton's hand may be forced on his long-standing threat to use air power against the Serbs. If the Serbs continue their siege of a Canadian peacekeeping contingent in Srebrenica, U.S. fighters will fly close air support for a United Nations armored column that will go in to rescue the Canadians.

The possibility of American rockets striking Serbian positions is no more than days away unless the Serbs relent and allow a rotation of UN troops in Srebrenica. Lifting the embargo and striking the Serbs at this late date would provide Western capitals emotional satisfaction and would fulfill Mr. Clinton's campaign promises to act against the Serbian aggressors.

But the strategic environment has changed dramatically since Mr. Clinton made those promises. Direct in-

tervention now does not tip the scale toward a peace accord but toward more war, with unpredictable consequences. After two years of doing too little too late in Bosnia, the West now risks following a more disastrous course—doing too much too late.

This prospect explains the sudden, almost panic-like flurry of activity by the French in recent days to get the Western powers and Russia to hold a Balkans conference and impose a settlement before events spin even more out of control. The United States has rejected this approach but has not put forward any new initiative of its own, leaving the outdated lift and strike approach on the table.

It is not pleasant to recognize that previous inaction and mistakes have led the United States and its allies into a dead end on Bosnia. But that is the reality. Waiting for the battlefield to change again and create conditions for a new peace effort, when the warriors exhaust themselves, is the least bad of all the bad options available in the new Bosnian quagmire.

The Washington Post.



## The Russians Need More Shock Therapy, Not Less

By Mart Laar

The writer is prime minister of Estonia.

TALLINN, Estonia — In recent weeks, a debate has been conducted on the pages of the world's leading newspapers and in the corridors of power over the utility of "shock therapy" as a means for states to wrest themselves from the shackles of central planning to become free market economies. I believe it is essential to re-examine the assumptions upon which this debate is based.

As even the casual observer knows, the states of Central and Eastern Europe have had mixed results with shock therapy. Slowly, economies have begun to improve. In some respects, development in Central and Eastern Europe has been speedier than in the former East Germany.

But at the same time, serious dissatisfaction with shock therapy has arisen among the peoples of the region. Economic revival has been neither as swift nor as painless as anticipated; many people feel they have been left to the hand of fate.

Some Western experts have begun to doubt the wisdom of shock therapy. There is increasing talk of the need to spend more on social welfare, to "soften" reforms, and to increase subsidies and transfer payments. In short, East and Central European countries are being sold on a model that has got many a Western state into serious trouble.

Let us not forget that had the Adenauer government launched a program of social well-being rather than of economic stabilization, Germany's "economic miracle" would never have occurred.

Such posturing has become nearly epidemic since the Russian parliamentary elections in December, in which both the former Communists and political forces described as fascist did well. Many observers, including Strobe Talbott, U.S. deputy secretary of state, designate, blame overly speedy reforms in Russia for the setback suffered by democratic forces. After hearing the election results, Mr. Talbott remarked that what Russia needed was "less shock and more therapy."

I could not disagree more.

A splintered approach helped defeat the democrats, as did poor coordination and the weakness of the multiparty system in Russia. The democrats underestimated the strength of the Communist-fascist forces and made tactical errors. Boris Yeltsin failed to support the democrats publicly.

Many Russians in fact share Vladimir Zhirinovskiy's views. Russia is the land not only of Pushkin and Dostoyevsky, but also of Ivan the Terrible and Stalin. It is a wonder that the democrats received as many votes as they did.

The experience of other states demonstrates that shock therapy is not at issue here. After relinquishing independence in 1991 and taking a few cautious steps, Estonia launched a program of radical reform. In June 1992 it became the first of the so-called former Soviet republics to introduce its own convertible currency, which was firmly fixed to the Deutsche mark. Since then the Estonian kroon has been remarkably stable.

Strict monetary policy and a balanced budget are responsible for this success. Inflation plummeted from 1,000 percent in 1992 to an annual rate of 3.5 percent in 1993. Hard currency reserves have increased 3.5 times in the 18 months since the kroon replaced the ruble. In a scant year, Estonia's economy turned from East to West; exports to the West have increased by 15 times in the last few years.

After an initial drop in production, the economy had bottomed out by the second half of 1993 and began an upturn. The third quarter of 1993 brought a clear increase in gross domestic product. We take great pride in the prediction by the International Monetary Fund that Estonia will have the highest growth rate in Europe this year.

Foreign investment has risen swiftly, while the number of businesses in Estonia jumped from 2,000

in 1991 to 60,000 last year. After radical reforms, Estonia's tax rates are perhaps the lowest in Europe. All the while, Estonia has maintained a liberal trade regime, doing away with import and export taxes. Estonia has changed beyond recognition. New shops and cafes offer visible proof of the victory of market forces. Productivity is up, and our industries have enjoyed success in finding new markets. The standard of living reached its low point early last year, and real wages are rising again.

All of this is in sharp contrast with Russia's situation. Estonia's experience clearly demonstrates that only radical and systematic reforms can ensure a better future for a country emerging from years of central planning.

The tragedy of Russia lies in the fact that there has been too little shock in its shock therapy, and too much inconsistency in its application. Russian economic reform has followed a pattern of "one step forward, two steps back."

And now the West, instead of lending clear support to the reformists and radical democrats, speaks of "softening" reforms. It has suggested channeling more money into social spending (regardless of the effect on budget deficits and the tax burden) and has begun cajoling international monetary organizations to relax their strict terms of lending.

In protest, reformist politicians in the Russian government have been defecting to the opposition. The West, quite wrongly, behaves as if nothing awful were happening. This further weakens the democrats and consolidates support behind Mr. Zhirinovskiy and his fellow travelers.

Russia and the Russians must not be treated as if they were spoiled children, above reprimand or reproach. Such children grow up to be disobedient, arrogant and tyrannical adults. We must expect of Russia what we expect of other countries, and treat Russia as an equal partner. Only this sort of pedagogy can create for Russia a better tomorrow.

International Herald Tribune.

## A Baltic Test of Real Change in the Russian Psyche

By Max Jakobson

HELSINKI — The assumption underlying Bill Clinton's Russia First policy appears to be that economic reform faced with Western aid will make Russia a democratic and peace-loving state content to live within its present borders. No doubt an improvement in the economy would strengthen the Yeltsin regime and stabilize the political situation. But this is not likely to resolve Russia's postimperial identity crisis.

The phenomenon is familiar to students of the rise and fall of great powers. Britain and France, too, had trouble reconciling themselves to the loss of empire. But in some respects the Russian case is unique.

While the British and the French had to withdraw from overseas possessions populated by alien peoples, the Russian domain itself has been shrunk in size, leaving 25 million Russians to live outside the Russian Federation beyond borders that used to be merely administrative divisions.

What makes this retreat all the more painful is that the Russians, again unlike the British and the French, have had no established national or geographic identity to fall back on. What is Russia if it is not an empire? The question is often asked in the Russian debate, but so far with no satisfactory answer.

A closer analysis shows the withdrawal from the "inner empire"—the area now called the "near abroad"—to be more apparent than real. Formally, the former Soviet republics belonging to the Commonwealth of Independent States are all sovereign nations, members of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In reality, they are claimed to Russia by the enduring structures of the former Soviet military-industrial complex, most of whose leaders are members of the old nomenklatura, and the Russian Army moves freely across their borders.

The Russian government has gone so far as to ask the CSCE to endorse its "peacekeeping" operations in Tajikistan and the Caucasus and even to

pay some of their costs. This request was discreetly set aside by CSCE foreign ministers at their November meeting in Rome. Understandably they were unwilling to grant a "seal of good peacekeeping" to operations beyond their control. But although no one in an official position would say this publicly, the Russian Army is, in realpolitik terms, doing Europe a favor by stemming the Islamic tide along the southern rim of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Ukraine is in a category of its own: a European nation of 52 million, partly Roman Catholic, with a sizable voting lobby in the United States. But it is also a country run by former Communist apparatchiks who have used the nuclear weapons inherited from the Soviet Union to blackmail Russia and the United States, while allowing the economy to collapse. Any claim for Western support by the present Ukrainian regime would have little moral credibility.

The three Baltic states present a sharp contrast. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have moved rapidly toward parliamentary democracy and market economy. Estonia, in particular, has been a model pupil of the International Monetary Fund school for former Communist-run economies.

The Baltic experience supports what Samuel Huntington wrote in a much quoted Foreign Affairs article: "The most significant dividing line in Europe... may well be the eastern boundary of Western Christianity in the year 1500. This line runs along what are now the boundaries between Finland and Russia and between the Baltic states and Russia, cuts through Belarus and Ukraine, separating the more Catholic western Ukraine from Orthodox eastern Ukraine."

Yet the Baltic states are still caught in the web of Russia's military network. The Russian garrison in Lithuania has been withdrawn, and Moscow has promised to pull its troops out of Estonia and Latvia by the end of Au-

gust, but again appearances are deceptive. Russian military forces continue to cross Lithuanian territory while traveling to and from the naval base in Kaliningrad, and Moscow insists on retaining the use of radar facilities in Latvia for years to come.

In the absence of a credible enemy, Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev recently claimed that the Russian populations living in neighboring countries constitute a "strategic interest" that justifies a Russian military presence outside of Russia.

The Russians living in the Baltic countries—about one-fifth of the population in Lithuania, one-third in Estonia, close to half in Latvia—pose serious political and social problems. But these cannot be solved as long as the ambiguity of Russian policy feeds uncertainty about the future status of the Baltic countries.

The key issue is citizenship. In Estonia, a liberal naturalization law enables non-Estonians to acquire citizenship after two years' residence. An elementary knowledge of the Estonian language is required. Very few Russian residents have applied, and equally few have opted for Russian citizenship. The majority prefer to stay in Estonia, where they are better off than they would be in Russia, but hesitate to commit themselves. The militant speeches in Moscow may well encourage them to hope for a return of the good old days of Russian rule.

Not only the ultranationalists but also many liberal Russians find it hard to come to terms with the independence of the Baltic peoples. I have often been asked by Russian friends how these small nations could possibly manage on their own. When I point out that Finland has done reasonably well without the benefit of Russian protection, they politely change the subject but clearly remain unconvinced. The imperial frame of mind is notoriously insensitive to the aspirations of small nations.

The history of Russia has been shaped by a drive for security through territorial expansion. A recent opinion poll revealed that Peter the Great, the czar who conquered the Baltic region almost three centuries ago, is still regarded by a majority of Russians as the nation's greatest leader ever.

His name remains a powerful metaphor. Against this, democracy and economic reform offer a different concept of security—one that sublimates the territorial instinct to a quest for qualitative strength. Russian policy with regard to the Baltic states will be a crucial test of the efforts to overcome the brutal past.

Mr. Jakobson, a former Finnish ambassador to the United Nations, writes on international affairs from Helsinki. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## The Crisis In America Is Crime

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — Is there reason for hope, or is that naive? Is America really waking up to the enormity of its problems of crime and violence, or is this just another phase, driven by the media and lasting only until we are diverted by a killer blizzard, or a celebrity sex scandal, or a surprise locker-room attack by a Buffalo hipster to the knees of Dallas Cowboy Emmitt Smith?

A serious national effort to combat crime has never been needed more than now. Americans are being murdered, raped, beaten, robbed and otherwise terrorized in numbers suggesting that an extraordinary evil has been loosed upon the society.

No one is immune, not even toddlers or infants; and no place is exempt, not even schools or houses of worship.

The reality is more horrible than most fiction writers are capable of imagining.

The Children's Defense Fund has released a report saying that nearly 50,000 children and teenagers were killed by firearms in the United States from 1979 to 1991. More than 24,000 of those deaths were homicides, the remainder being suicides and deaths from firearm accidents. A child growing up in the United States is 15 times more likely to be killed by gunfire than a child growing up in Northern Ireland. An American child or teenager dies from gunshot wounds every two hours.

The only thing more remarkable than those statistics is that the violent deaths of so many young people could occur without a frenzied national outcry, a collective expression of anguish and outrage.

Perhaps that is occurring now.

A New York Times/CBS News Poll shows that crime has become the nation's biggest concern. The major media outlets are top-heavy with stories and special reports about crime. The politicians, irresistibly drawn to the twin lures of opinion polls and television cameras, are flexing their rhetorical muscles.

But we've been here before. Ten years ago President Ronald Reagan trumpeted "the most sweeping anti-crime bill in more than a decade." At a White House press conference he promised to provide "long-overdue protection to law-abiding Americans" and "to put an end to the era of coddling criminals."

That was followed by the most violent, crime-ridden decade in the nation's history.

This time could be different. The key will be whether the politicians and other leaders are willing to avoid the notion of simplistic solutions. Crime is an incredibly complex issue, and no real breakthroughs can be accomplished by knee-jerk responses of the right or the left.

Obviously something is wrong with a criminal justice system that regularly releases murderers in five and a half years and rapists in less than three. And there is something wrong with a society that cannot seem to corral and keep corralled, repeat violent offenders.

But there is also something wrong with a society that takes huge segments of its juvenile population and condemns them to a hideous world of ignorance, fear, alienation and criminal neglect. Something has to be done for children who, at ages 10 and 11, are making detailed plans for their own futures.

For years we have had advocates of harsh punishment on one side and those who want to attack the root causes of crime on the other. It is past time for each side to listen seriously, and in a spirit of goodwill, to what the other side has to say.

Beyond the toll of lives lost and pain endured, crime in America costs hundreds of billions of dollars every year. Getting even a modest handle on crime would have an enormous positive effect on society as a whole, including the economy and the continuing problems of health care and welfare.

Crime is the real crisis in America. But doing something about crime also means doing something about drugs, about guns, about jobs and about values.

It will require the effort not just of politicians but of the rest of America as well, including educators and the clergy, community and civil rights leaders, and ordinary citizens, especially parents and others who care for young children.

There are also the media, of course, which can be helpful by shifting some of the emphasis from the sensational crimes to the less entertaining search for solutions.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Beyond the Call

PARIS — The action of Colonel Bonnier in occupying Timbuctoo is not received with unreserved satisfaction by the more responsible organs of the French press. The *Figaro* says that one may be permitted to wonder what a French expedition was doing in the neighborhood of Timbuctoo, after formal orders to the contrary. Our contemporary also considers that in not awaiting the arrival of the new Civil Governor of the Sudan, Colonel Bonnier was not altogether carrying out the evident intentions of his Government, which wishes to have done with conquest in the Sudan and to commence colonization.

### 1919: No Channel Flight

PARIS — The elements themselves have conspired to delay the inaugural trip of the Paris-London sea car. The "Goliah" was quite ready for the flight yesterday morning [Jan.

26]. Mechanics had been going over the whole machine since dawn, and the pilot and his assistant were satisfied that they would be able to take their twelve passengers safely across the Channel, but soon saw began to fall and the military authorities ordered the departure to be postponed.

### 1944: Latin Nazis Hit

BUENOS AIRES — [From our New York edition:] The Argentine government broke diplomatic relations today [Jan. 27] with Germany and Japan, which have now officially lost their last foothold in the Western Hemisphere and their last official center for conducting Axis espionage and subversive activities aimed at the destruction of hemispheric unity. The Associated Press said that the full story of the spy ring, when revealed, is expected to be sensational, shaking the foundations of Argentine high society. Among those arrested were Enrique P. Ose, editor of the pro-Nazi newspaper *Pampa*.

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OPINION

# Clinton as Elmer Gantry: A Trap to Avoid

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — Haley Barbour, the wily and affable Republican national chairman, gave President Bill Clinton an important clue about the challenges he faces following his State of the Union message. Assessing the president's first year in office, Mr. Barbour described Mr. Clinton as an "Elmer Gantry president" who will "mount the bully pulpit and say anything he thinks you want to hear."

The message is clear: Republicans are conceding that Mr. Clinton is a formidable politician and talker, much as Democrats con-

**Republicans describe Clinton as someone who will 'say anything he thinks you want to hear.' He needs to be seen as a practical, believable, problem-solver.**

ceded Ronald Reagan's ample skills at persuasion. Mr. Barbour and his party have to explain Mr. Clinton's popularity and staying power somehow.

So the Republicans now propose to roll the "character issue" — the public's questions about Clinton's trustworthiness — into matters of policy. Mr. Clinton might seem great, the Republicans are saying, but you cannot trust a word he says, and his policies are never what they seem.

Democrats should not dismiss this line of attack too lightly. Mr. Clinton faces real dangers on the general matter of overpromising, and on the particular issues Republicans laid last weekend: crime, welfare reform and health care. A president, especially one who is doing well, needs to avoid baiting the traps that are designed to ensnare him.

Overpromising. Any president proposing large changes runs this risk. Voters endorse change, after all, only if they are convinced that the new policies will substantially im-

prove on the status quo. When Franklin Roosevelt took over in the midst of the Great Depression, this was an easy case to make. How, most voters reasoned, could any change make things worse than they already were?

For all the problems facing the country, the current circumstances are rather different from those of the Depression. Mr. Clinton's popularity is rising precisely because Americans feel pretty good. This only increases the pressure on Mr. Clinton to highlight, and perhaps exaggerate, the benefits of change. He passionately wants people to believe that if only America has the right job training programs, a better education system, the proper health care reform, a more intelligent welfare system, it can make a big dent in its biggest problems.

The trouble is that resources are scarce. As a Clinton economic adviser noted by way of example, there are some successful job training programs out there. But the best ones tend to be expensive. Mr. Clinton's budget is so squeezed — that is the cost of deficit reduction — that he will never find enough money to offer everyone access to the best, possible program. So he will either have to opt for carefully targeted programs or broader programs that spend a lot less per person and run higher risks of failure.

The deficit was not of Mr. Clinton's making, but he has to deal with its political consequences. The success of Mr. Clinton's Memphis speech about crime and family breakdown rested in part on its open acknowledgment of the limits of government's ability to solve problems in the absence of responsible citizens and communities. There is a lesson there.

Crime. One of Mr. Clinton's successes is taking the crime issue away from the Republicans by proving that Democrats are as tough on criminals as anyone. Republicans want the issue back. With Mr. Clinton apparently prepared to endorse the reasonable "three times and you're out" idea — life imprisonment for those convicted a third

time of a violent felony — some Republicans are upping the ante to "two times and you're out." Soon, you will risk life in the slammer for even having an impure thought.

The crime issue is tricky because the Democrats need to show that they are tough without feeding a hysteria that will come back to haunt them. The polls on this should not be misread. The crime issue has risen to the top of the lists because people are genuinely worried and also because many are now much less worried about the economy.

Crime is helping to fill what the pollsters call an "issue vacuum." The Democrats can be dead serious about crime while avoiding the trap of implying that ever more elaborate punishments are all that is required. The country sees no contradiction between being tough on criminals today and trying to keep kids from joining their ranks tomorrow.

Health and welfare reform. Those in the White House who suggested that Congress could not advance a health bill and welfare reform in the same year should be kicking themselves. The notion is wrong on its face, and it is coming back to hurt health care.

Ah, yes, say foes of Mr. Clinton's health bill, let's do welfare reform this year and put off health care until after midterm elections that will, judging by history, weaken the Democrats in both houses — and thus diminish the prospects for universal coverage. How did it come to this?

Mr. Clinton absolutely has to do both. He should embrace this opportunity to highlight his favorite theme that you cannot discourage welfare dependency unless you reward work with decent pay — and health benefits.

The asset that President Clinton most needs to preserve is his public image as a practical problem-solver whose word on the issues is good. If he keeps that, he can weather a lot of distractions. But Mr. Barbour is right: If the country starts seeing Elmer Gantry as the prototype of a certain articulate, enthusiastic policy maven, the Whitewater affair will become the least of the White House's problems.

The Washington Post

# Don't Get Comfortable Under This Volcano

By David Reid

BERKELEY, California — Surveying the damage in Los Angeles, Bill Clinton confessed to being amazed by the collapsed freeways and miles of damaged buildings. Like many forgetful natives and startled visitors, he discovered the fearfulness of California can display — a combination of the sublime and the apocalyptic sufficient to sharpen anyone's sense of an ending.

Anything sublime is terrifying and anyone who lives in California must sometimes suspect a connection beyond the obvious between the sublimity of the landscape and the terrible events, natural disasters and human calamities it so often witnesses.

Czeslaw Milosz, the Nobel Prize winner in literature, questioned in a 1980 essay whether anybody belongs in California. Its spirit of place seems intolerant of mere mankind, he said. The sense of an ending that broods over the land, especially in Southern California, has preoccupied the best California writers. From Mark Twain to Joan Didion, not to mention opinionated tourists such as Henry James and Umberto Eco. But is this sense a sensation property of the land, some combination of freakish weather and violent moods, geology that communicates itself? Or is it society, equally freakish, projecting itself onto the landscape?

Southern California, after all, is a vast polyglot city-state dependent for its water, power and labor on a far-reaching infrastructural web whose fragility is only too apparent. In wartime and in peace, through fires, earthquakes and mutants, Southern California quickens what Henry James called "the imagination of disaster."

Los Angeles writers have specialized in depicting Final Days. In "The Day of the Locust," Nathaniel West imagines the city burning. Aldous Huxley, in "Apes and Essence," irradiates it. In "Rubicon Beach," Steve Erickson floods L.A. and in "Days Between Stations," he makes it a desert. Actual catastrophes tend to be correspondingly huge, further tightening Los Angeles' grip on public imagination.

The rioting in April 1992 was the most violent civil unrest in the United States since the Manhattan draft riot of 1965. Fires went up in dozens scattered throughout the 452 square miles (1,100 square kilometers) of Los Angeles proper and beyond. From Long Beach to the San Fernando Valley, disturbances on this scale are sometimes experienced as vast and arbitrary, like acts of God, although perhaps the tendency to put the civil unrest of '92, the autumn fires of '93 and now the quake of '94 on a single continuum of disasters masks deeper social and political anxieties.

It reminds one of the descrip-

tion by Susan Sontag (North Hollywood High, 48) in "The Volcano Lover" of the metaphorical force that the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius acquired in 1789: "Both to the revolution's partisans and to the horrified ruling class of every European country, no image for what was happening in France seemed as apt as that of a volcano in action — violent convulsion, upheaval from below, and waves of lethal force that harrow and permanently alter the landscape."

Christopher Isherwood, that greatest of born-again Californians, wrote that California was a tragic land, "like Palestine, like all Promised Lands."

He wrote that its "real nature and the secret of its fascination"

was an "untamed, undomesticated, aloof, prehistoric landscape" that incessantly reminds the traveler of the circumstances of his brief stay on earth. "There is no home here," he imagines it saying. "There is no security in your mansions or your fortresses, your family vaults or your banks or your double beds. Understand this fact, and you will be free. Accept it, and you will be happy."

Cold comfort, perhaps, for the newly homeless or even the merely shaken up. But it promises to be a cold season in the Promised Land.

The writer edited "Sex, Death and God in L.A.," a collection of essays. He contributed this comment to The New York Times



Los Angeles de la Muerte.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Genetic Guidelines

Regarding "France Plans Law to Bar Postmenopausal Pregnancies" (Jan. 5) by William Drozdzak: As an expert in gene manipulation and cloning, I strongly support Dr. Jean-Louis Beaumais' concern about "an insidious drift toward genetic manipulation" of people. As it was put decades ago about the successful development of nuclear power, the genie is out of the bottle.

As to how this new power is used, it is our responsibility — to the future of humanity and of our world. To avoid the threat of self-destruction by genetic engineering, we must act now to establish strict guidelines for research, development and application.

KAMEL EL DARWISH, Harpenden, England.

### The Inman File

I read with great interest your coverage of Bobby Ray Inman's attack on the media in explaining his decision to turn down the nomination for U.S. defense secretary. Now that I have seen a tran-

script of what he said, he seems sensible and not at all hysterical. The way the American media deal with public figures seems to make it impossible for a person of strong character and honesty to seek high office. The aim seems to be to get a wimp elected, not to worry whether he or she has the qualities to lead the world's greatest nation.

Unfortunately, our small country always copies the bad as well as the good from America, and we are already seeing this ghastly effect on political coverage here. I have always defended a free press. Now, however, I sympathize with the French fear of American cultural invasion.

J. D. BUTLER, London.

### The Demjanjuk Case

An item in your "Away From Politics" column of Jan. 3 stated that the U.S. Justice Department has abandoned its contention that John Demjanjuk was one of the most barbaric Nazi figures of the Holocaust, but accuses him of being a lesser war criminal and of

lying on his immigration papers: the department says that it has decided to have him stripped of his U.S. citizenship and deported.

Mr. Demjanjuk has endured nearly 17 years of prosecution, jail and a death sentence, because of what the U.S. 6th Circuit Court of Appeals has found to be fraudulent practices by the Justice Department's prosecutors, who "acted with reckless disregard for the truth" ("U.S. Wrongfully Withheld Evidence on Demjanjuk, Appeals Court Rules," Nov. 18). They claimed that Mr. Demjanjuk was the notorious "Ivan the Terrible," despite evidence to the contrary in their possession.

For this same Justice Department to continue its pursuit of a man who has been the victim of its prosecutorial misconduct appears to be shockingly vindictive. The facts revealed in the decision of the appeals court strongly suggest that Mr. Demjanjuk is innocent.

HAROLD H. TITTMANN, Brussels.

### Remembering Tip

Americans living abroad should doff their hats in appreciation as

they read about the recently departed Thomas (Tip) O'Neill (Obituary, Jan. 7), whether they are Democrats or Republicans, because he was responsible for the passage of legislation that gave Americans abroad the right to vote.

The legislation had been approved in committee but had not been brought to a vote and Congress was due to recess in two weeks. This would mean that the bill would be dropped and probably abandoned.

I know this because Democrats Abroad, of which I was chairman at the time, was active in getting the ballot for Americans abroad. Americans soldiers and sailors overseas had the right to vote, but not civilians.

I met Tip O'Neill at a conference and asked him to give the bill a rule, requiring that it be voted on by the close of Congress. He did so and the rest is history.

ANTHONY HYDE, London.

### Spiegelberg's Critics

Regarding "Just Not a Hollywood Subject" (Opinion, Jan. 4): I find Frank Rich's article sur-

prisingly manipulative and truly circumstantial in scope. First, the movie "Schindler's List" is a masterpiece. Second, it does touch us all — even Mr. Rich, who "cried at Mr. Spiegelberg's graphic depiction of genocide anyway" (italics mine). Which means Mr. Spiegelberg has done his job well.

STARK WETHERS, Esbly, France.

### Stone's Critics

Oliver Stone said of moviegoers who walked out of his latest film, "Heaven and Earth," that they were squeamish wimps because they objected to a torture scene; he asked "How can you deny life?" (People, Jan. 13).

Americans experience life-denial every day through violence by guns. Unexpected violent death stalks America, followed by pain and sorrow, on commuter trains and highways, in schools, offices, restaurants, playgrounds and front porches. No one is safe.

If Americans are squeamish wimps when they refuse to stomach torture scenes in movies, it is not that they are denying life — they are affirming it.

RICH BENCE, Vienna.

### Sympathy for Criminals

Regarding "Correctness in Defense of Vengeance" (Opinion, Jan. 15) by Charles Krauthammer:

Mr. Krauthammer's condemnation of those he believes guilty of the crime of revenge is precise and well-argued, but useless. He identifies sympathy for criminals who have been victims because of their states of mind when the crime occurred as political correctness. He minimizes the crimes committed against these former victims, and their powerlessness in the face of the victimization.

Courts must distinguish between those who attempt to use the appearance of abuse to commit crimes and those who are true victims. Unfortunately, this process further victimizes the victim.

American society continues to try to deal with the effects of past extreme power imbalances as be-

tween races) and existing ones (between men and women, or parents and children). These are areas where protection against the tyranny of power is insufficient. It is not a question of political correctness. Perhaps Mr. Krauthammer would be more empathic if he could experience the powerlessness these victims feel.

LESLIE JOHN LOHMANN, Tokyo.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## BOOKS

### SIMONE DE BEAUVOIR AND JEAN-PAUL SARTRE: The Remaking of a 20th-Century Legend

By Kate Fullbrook and Edward Fullbrook. 214 pages. \$25. Basic Books.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

THE body of existing literature about the lives of Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir is already voluminous. There are the writers' own copious memoirs, novels, letters and diaries, of course, as well as an outpouring of recent biographies, by Annie Cohen-Solal ("Sartre: A Life"), Ronald Hayman ("Sartre: A Life"), Deirdre Bair ("Simone de Beauvoir: A Biography") and Margaret Crosland ("Simone de Beauvoir: The Woman and Her Work").

As more and more information has become available, the myth surrounding the couple's relationship has undergone a process of revision, even as the autobiographical sources of their work have become increasingly clear.

It's no longer possible to see the relationship between the "pope of existentialism" and the grand-mother of feminism as a perfect bohemian paradigm of intellectual and sexual passion; their celebrated "pact" — pledging "essential



love" to one another, while retaining the right to carry on "contingent love affairs" on the side — has proven to be riddled with deception and emotional pain.

Recent books have depicted Sartre as an egotistical and controlling lover who tormented Beauvoir with his romances with younger women. In some tellings, Beauvoir emerges as an equally promiscuous partner, willful, calculating and cold-hearted; in others, she comes across as a long-suffering intellectual nursemaid to a self-proclaimed genius, a woman, in the words of biographer Margaret Crosland, who "wanted all costs to keep Sartre as her partner" and in order to do so felt she "had to accept everything that he said, wrote and did."

In the latest book to appear about Sartre and Beauvoir, the husband-and-wife team Edward and Kate Fullbrook — he is a free-lance writer, she is head of literary studies at the University of the West of England — attempt to dismantle the very core of the couple's legend, arguing that Beauvoir, not Sartre, "was always the driving intellectual power in the joint development of the couple's most influential ideas."

In "Simone de Beauvoir and Jean-Paul Sartre: The Remaking of a 20th-Century Legend," the Fullbrooks contend that Beauvoir, not Sartre, initially insisted on the "contingency" clause in their pact, in order to pursue her own sexual liaisons. They contend that Beauvoir spent years laying "false trails about herself, Sartre and their friends" in order to mold "their lives into classic narrative patterns that would make sense to their multitude of unknown followers."

And perhaps most startling of all, they contend that the major ideas behind Sartre's masterwork, "Being and Nothingness," were laid out by Beauvoir in her roman à clef "She Came to Stay" and were freely appropriated by Sartre, who had read portions of the book in manuscript. "When, in 'Being and Nothingness,' Sartre adapted Beauvoir's method to the essay," the Fullbrooks write, "the difference was only a change in emphasis from the concrete to the abstract, the introduction of an extensive jargon and the imposition of a great deal of rhetoric."

### WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Maurice Darbelay, president of Brentano's bookstore in Paris, is reading "The Bridges of Madison County" by Robert James Waller. "I love reading books about women around 40, which is the most sensitive time of life! And it has been on the best-seller list for 76 weeks, and as a bookseller, I felt obliged to read it." (Lisa Gersten, JHT)

• The evidence the Fullbrooks present to prove this supposition of philosophical theft is decidedly spotty at best. They make no effort to situate "Being and Nothingness" in context with Sartre's readings in Heidegger and Husserl, or with his own earlier writings, and they completely ignore the many autobiographical echoes in the text. Instead, their strategy is to try to inflate the philosophical import of Beauvoir's novel to ludicrous proportions.

Did Beauvoir, who insisted to the end that she had had no influence on Sartre's philosophy, truly intend such readings? It's possible, of course, but then it's also possible for someone bent on finding such meanings to discover a version of them in almost any given text.

Another major problem with this volume is that the Fullbrooks never advance a convincing argument for what they see as Beauvoir's calculated decision to conceal her pivotal role in Sartre's work. In the course of this lax, messy book, they suggest that women have never been taken seriously by the philosophy establishment, that Beauvoir might have been upset by the reaction to "The Second Sex" and wanted to play down her own feminist achievements, that she might have decided to glorify Sartre and diminish her own skills in order to curry favor with a wider audience.

None of these hypotheses make much sense, given both Sartre's and Beauvoir's adversarial stance toward the bourgeoisie. None of them explain why the author of "The Second Sex" — a seminal study on the oppression of women — would so deliberately conspire to hide her own achievements.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A player who does something tricky at the bridge table, and then finds that he has been brilliant for a totally unpredictable reason, faces an interesting ethical problem. Should he claim that he knew exactly what would happen? Should he admit that it was all a surprise to him? Or should he take the Fifth Amendment, refusing to

After a routine club lead, South can throw a heart loser on dummy's club ace and succeed with little difficulty.

But Larry Cohen of Little Falls, New Jersey, produced the heart ten from the West hand, hardly an obvious play when hearts was North's original suit. The result was gratifying: His partner won with the ace and returned the queen. He overtook with the king and played a third round to give his partner the decisive ruff.

This lead gained 13 tricks, but did not affect the result of the match: Cohen's team was already in a deep hole. But if it had been selected by a Chicago player at another table it would have defeated the team that won the playoffs.

Did Cohen foresee the impact of his lead? Or was he hoping to discourage a finesse if the A-Q of

hearts showed up in the dummy? What, if anything, would you say if you were Cohen? He's not talking.

**NORTH (D)**  
♦ A Q 8  
♥ 7 6 5 3  
♦ A  
♠ A 10 5

**WEST**  
♦ K 10 4  
♥ 3 2  
♠ K 5 7 6 4 3

**EAST**  
♦ 10 7 8 4  
♥ 10 7 6  
♠ Q J 8 2

**SOUTH**  
♦ K J 3 2  
♥ 7 8 2  
♠ K Q 8 5 4  
—

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: North 1♥, East 1♠, South 2♥, West 3♥. Pass. West led the heart ten.



## HEALTH / SCIENCE

# Threat to Fertility? Estrogen as Pollutant

## Chemicals Mimic Female Hormone

By Rick Weiss  
Washington Post Service

**W**ASHINGTON — In Florida, a wildlife biologist wonders why alligator eggs are failing to hatch, and why so many male alligators have abnormally small penises.

In Denmark, an endocrinologist finds that sperm counts in men have fallen drastically worldwide during the past five decades while the number of testicular cancers has tripled.

In Boston, a cell biologist can't figure out why her experiments with breast-cancer cells have suddenly stopped working.

These observations may seem unrelated, but a growing number of researchers suspect they are part of an emerging global problem. Scientists know that certain industrial compounds, pesticides and plastics that mimic the female hormone estrogen are making their way into food and water supplies. The concern is that these estrogen-like pollutants may be causing turmoil in human and animal reproductive systems.

Health officials are quick to caution that no research has proved a direct cause-and-effect link between reproductive problems in people and these estrogen-mimicking chemicals — many of which are now ubiquitous in the environment. But laboratory experiments, wildlife surveys and human studies offer circumstantial evidence that environmental estrogens pose a hazard, and several federal agencies are taking the issue seriously.

"What we know is that there are many chemicals, including some in the environment, that can work like female sex hormones," said Dr. John A. McLachlan, chief of the laboratory of reproductive and developmental toxicology at the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. "Some are weak estrogens, and others are strong."

This month the institute, a branch of the National Institutes of Health, sponsored a major conference on environmental estrogens that drew representatives from the Food and Drug Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Fish and Wildlife Service, along with 300 cancer researchers, wildlife biologists and physicians from around the world.

Federal officials said that if the evidence becomes convincing that environmental estrogens do pose a health hazard, then agencies such as the EPA will have to develop new regulations to minimize people's exposure to the offending compounds.

But fingering the culprits will be difficult because the chemical family of estrogens is so diverse. Some variants are so potent that minuscule doses have more of an effect than much bigger doses of weaker estrogens. Estrogens also have different effects on fetuses than on adults. In addition, scientists said, there may be "good" estrogens and "bad" estrogens in the environment, with good estrogens actually protecting against cancer.

**S**CIENTISTS have known for decades that the sex hormone estrogen helps stimulate the development of male and female sexual organs in the fetus and later orchestrates the reproductive cycle in women. They have also known that some drugs and even some industrial chemicals can mimic estrogen's effects on the body, and that high doses of these compounds can have profound consequences on health.

The classic example is diethylstilbestrol, or DES. The estrogen-like drug was administered to millions of pregnant women between 1948 and 1971 to prevent spontaneous abortions. But it upset the delicate hormonal balance in the womb and ended up causing genital defects in many of the women's children, including vaginal deformities in girls and undersized testicles and abnormally small penises in boys.

In the past decade, scientists have found that the number of environmental contaminants with estrogen-like properties is much greater than they had imagined. The list includes:

- DDE, a contaminant in dicofol, an insecticide sprayed on food crops in the United States. (DDE is also the major breakdown product of DDT, the insecticide that was banned in the United States in 1972 but is still in wide use around the world.)

- So-called nonylphenols and related compounds found in spermicides, hair coloring products and other toiletries.

- Polychlorinated biphenyls, a family of chlorine-containing industrial compounds, no longer made in the United States but still in use, that have become widespread contaminants in food and water and are commonly found in human fat tissue and breast milk.

- Endosulfan, a pesticide used on vegetables.
- Bis-phenol-A, a breakdown product of polycarbonate plastics, from which many plastic water jugs and baby bottles are made.

These and related compounds can elicit their way into cells of the reproductive tracts in fetuses and adults. They attach themselves to molecular receptors, a kind of docking site in cells, that are normally reserved for estrogen.

Some scientists think they're already seeing effects in humans. The Danish endocrinologist Dr. Niels E. Skakkebaek suspects environmental estrogens can explain the curious finding he made in 1992, when he did a 21-country study of semen quality in men. By analyzing records collected over a 50-year period, he and his colleagues documented a 50 percent drop in sperm counts worldwide between 1938 and 1991.

At the same time, he and others have found, the incidence of testicular cancer and other congenital malformations of the testes and penis have climbed steadily. In the United States, testicular cancer has increased about 50 percent in the past 20 years alone, according to the American Cancer Society.

In a scientific paper published last year, Dr. Skakkebaek and Dr. Richard M. Sharpe of the Center for Reproductive Biology in Edinburgh proposed that both trends are the result of material exposure to environmental estrogens during pregnancy. The contaminants, they suggest, affect the early development of sex organs in male fetuses.

The hypothesis, though not proved, is plausible, said several researchers at the conference. A number of epidemiological studies have shown a link between exposure to estrogen pollutants and higher rates of reproductive problems.

Men are not the only ones whose reproductive systems may suffer from exposure to estrogen mimics. Researchers are also concerned these compounds may play a role in the problem of endometriosis, a painful overgrowth of uterine tissue that affects an estimated 5 million women in the United States and can cause fertility problems.

Animal research provides some support for this view. A recent study in monkeys, for example, suggests that the estrogen-like chemical dioxin can cause endometriosis. Dr. Sherry E. Rier of the University of South Florida College of Medicine and her colleagues reported last year that rhesus monkeys exposed to high doses of dioxin had significantly higher rates of endometriosis than unexposed monkeys.

The odds of having the syndrome were proportional to the dioxin doses they received. But scientists said they did not know how to compare the short-term, high-dose exposures in monkeys to the long-term low-dose exposures typically seen in people.

In another development, German researchers recently found that women with endometriosis were more likely than their healthy counterparts to have elevated levels of PCBs in their blood.

"We've wondered for a long time why there seems to be such a huge increase in the number of women with endometriosis," said Mary Lou Ballew, president of the Milwaukee-based Endometriosis Association. "The theories relating to hormonally active chemicals, plus our own scientific work, seem to provide a possible answer to the conundrum. But if it is the answer, it's a frightening answer, because it's not just a nightmare for this generation but for succeeding generations as well."

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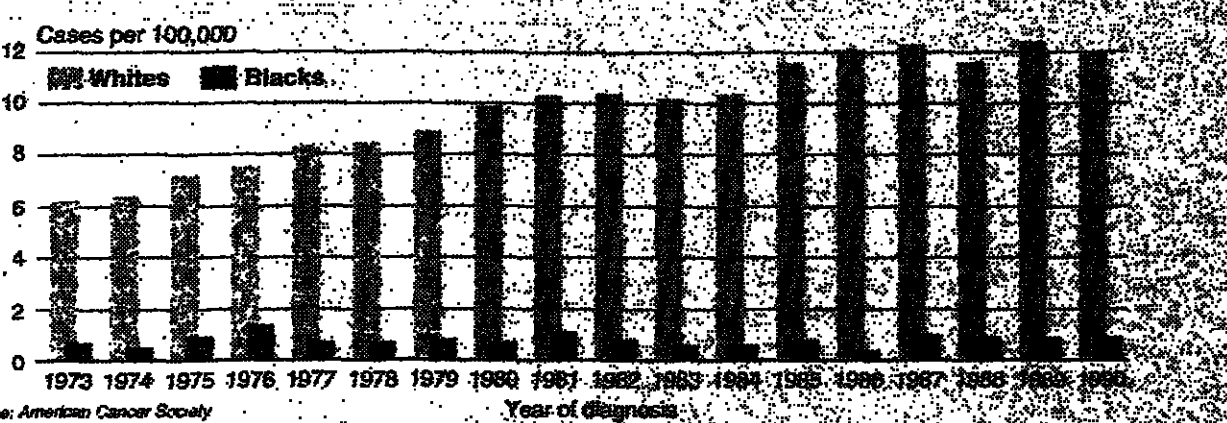
## Recognizing 4 Kinds of Melanoma

Any changes in an existing skin growth or a new growth that ulcerates without healing should be seen by a doctor as possible cancer. The most deadly but least common form of skin cancer, melanoma, appears about 70 percent of the time on normal skin and about 30 percent of the time arises from a sudden change of an existing mole that involves color, size, pain, itching, bleeding or swelling.

TYPE	SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS	FREQUENCY AND AGE FACTORS
Superficial spreading melanoma	Small lesion with irregular border and red, white, blue or black spots on trunk or limbs.	About 70 percent of cases; appears at any age.
Nodular melanoma	Shiny, firm pebble to black bumps or lesions anywhere on the skin.	Possibly 15 percent of cases; usually occurs between ages of 20 and 60.
Acral lentiginous melanoma	Dark lesions on palms, soles, tips of fingers and toes or mucous membranes.	About 10 percent of cases; more common in older age.
Lentigo maligna melanoma	A large brownish spot with darker speckles, especially on skin overexposed to sun.	About 5 percent of cases; frequently occurs in the elderly.

Source: "Mayo Clinic Family Health Book" (Minneapolis)

## A Steady Increase in Melanoma Cases



Source: American Cancer Society

# Sunscreen Effectiveness Questioned

By Gina Kolata  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — A new study using mice has raised questions about whether sunscreens can protect against melanoma, the deadliest of all skin cancers. At the same time, experts are asking what it is about sun exposure that increases the chances that people will get melanoma and are re-examining strategies for protection.

In the new study, while sunscreens were found to protect mice from sunburn, they had no effect against melanoma.

The study, by Dr. Peter Wolf, Dr. Cherie K. Donawho and Dr. Margaret L. Kripke at the M. D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston, was published in The Journal of the National Cancer Institute.

In an interview, Dr. Donawho said the researchers were surprised by the finding. They and others cautioned against directly applying the results to people, but added that the discovery yielded another puzzling piece of scientific evidence about this disease.

"It challenges us to look at exactly what sunlight is doing, what part of sunlight, what are the exposures that are necessary," said Dr. Howard Koh, a dermatologist and oncologist at Boston University School of Medicine, who wrote an editorial accompanying the paper. "It could be that preventing sunburn is not enough, although that is a very cautious conclusion because this was an animal and not a human study."

In their study, the researchers went so far as to suggest that the use of sunscreens might actually increase a person's risk of developing melanoma: "Sunscreens protect against UV radiation-induced inflammation may encourage prolonged exposure to UV radiation and thus may actually increase the risk of melanoma development."

The number of Americans diagnosed with melanoma, a cancer of the melanocytes, or pigmented cells of the skin, has increased steadily for decades. The American Cancer Society estimates that there will be 32,000 new cases of melanoma diagnosed in 1994.

According to the cancer society, the incidence of melanoma has grown by about 4 percent each year since 1973. Dr. Alan Houghton, a melanoma researcher at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York, said the increase began 60 years ago. Connecticut, which has the oldest tumor registry in the United States, shows the melanoma incidence doubling every 10 to 12 years since 1934, Dr. Houghton said.

It may be that the rising incidence is an artifact of increased awareness of the disease, leading to increased diagnosis, said Dr. Jean Bolognia, a dermatologist and melanoma specialist at Yale University School of Medicine in New Haven. She said that not all melanomas grow quickly and that some may take years, or even decades, before they are life-threatening. So a greater awareness of the disease on the part of doctors and the public may lead to better reporting of it.

It also may be that Americans who spent years or decades rushing out into the sun on weekends and holidays are now paying the price.

But that gives rise to several pressing questions. What is it about sun exposure that increases the risk of melanoma? Is it simply being out in the sun? Is it sunburn? Is it sun exposure early in life? Or is it cumulative sun damage that builds as the years go by? A variety of studies over the years have yielded "abundant circumstantial evidence that UV light causes melanoma," as an editorial accompanying the study points out. But "there is little understanding of the precise mechanisms of initiation, promotion, biologically effective dose" or what happens in the period between exposure and development of melanoma.

Melanoma experts said that it has proved extraordinarily difficult to unravel the relationship between sun exposure and melanoma and that in this respect melanoma research stands in stark contrast to the well-established findings tying sun exposure to less deadly skin cancers, the basal and squamous cell carcinomas.

These are slow-growing cancers that often occur in old people and that are easily cured if they are removed before they spread. The cancers appear on sun-exposed skin, like the nose or cheeks. And studies have consistently found

that the risk of these cancers rises in direct proportion to the amount of time people spend in the sun. But no such direct and incontrovertible relationship with cumulative sun exposure has been found for melanoma.

In addition, Dr. Houghton said, there is molecular evidence that sunlight causes basal cell and squamous cell carcinomas, but such evidence is lacking for melanomas.

Squamous and basal cell cancers tend to carry a mutated form of a cancer gene, p53, and the mutation is one caused by ultraviolet light. Therefore, the cancers carry a fingerprint of sun exposure, Dr. Houghton said. In contrast, he said, "melanomas do not carry very many p53 mutations and when they do occur there is no fingerprint for ultraviolet light." Dr. Houghton and others conclude that sunlight is more likely to have an indirect effect on melanomas, either by suppressing the immune system and making it easier for melanomas to grow or by causing an inflammation that triggers the cancer's growth.

**P**EOPLE with a family history of melanoma are at high risk — 5 to 10 percent of melanoma patients have a close family member with the disease, Dr. Houghton said. People who have had a melanoma have an increased risk of twofold to tenfold of getting another one. People with large numbers of moles, more than 100, are at increased risk, as well. And although those who tan easily are at lower-than-average risk, Dr. Houghton said, the risk to fair-skinned people is not necessarily above average.

Dr. Koh explained that even though the mouse studies are provocative, they are not proof that sunscreens are useless in preventing melanoma in humans. But, he said, people also should wear hats and protective clothing and stay in the shade when the sun is at its peak, from late morning to early afternoon, particularly if they have other risk factors for the cancer.

Dr. Bolognia stressed that she does not advise anyone, even those at highest risk, "to become hermit." She added, "I try to get people to go outside, but to use sun sense."

## IN BRIEF

### U.S. Doctors Seek to Block Narcotic Lollipop Approval

**WASHINGTON (NYT)** — A group of doctors has asked the U.S. government to block final approval of a narcotic lollipop intended to calm children before surgery.

The lollipop, made by Abbott Laboratories under the trade name Oralex, was given tentative approval by the Food and Drug Administration in October. Doctors sometimes have trouble getting frightened children to calm down before surgery and inject them with tranquilizers or opiates. Searching for a less painful way to calm children, a group of pediatricians from Utah came up with the idea of a lollipop loaded with fentanyl, a potent opiate.

But a handful of doctors, led by Dr. Sidney Wolfe of the Public Citizen Health Research Group, sent a petition Tuesday to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration seeking to block final approval of the lollipop. They argued that fentanyl was too dangerous for children and that the lollipop could generate new problems for doctors.

The Drug Enforcement Administration has already protested the tentative approval of the lollipop, noting that fentanyl taken by injection is already among the most popular drugs of abuse among doctors. In August the drug agency said in a letter to the FDA that the lollipop had a significant potential for abuse.

The Food and Drug Administration is asking Abbott to set up a training program to ensure that anyone using the lollipop is trained in its dangers and its proper use.

### Milk May Counter Effects Of Coffee In Osteoporosis

**NEW YORK (NYT)** — Women who drink at least one glass of milk each day throughout their adult lives can largely counter the bone-thinning effects of a lifetime of coffee drinking, according to a new study of 980 women past menopause.

The study, conducted by Dr. Elizabeth Barrett-Connor and colleagues at the University of California at San Diego, showed that in women who do not drink milk, a lifetime habit of drinking as little as two cups a day of coffee containing caffeine results in a significant decline in bone density as they get older.

Such a decline, the hallmark of osteoporosis, which is epidemic among older women, can place them at risk of suffering debilitating and sometimes life-threatening fractures. Previous studies involving many thousands of women have linked coffee drinking to an increased risk of hip fractures.

The new finding, published in The Journal of the American Medical Association, also strongly suggests that increasing calcium intake through supplements in middle age or beyond is not adequate to offset the bone loss induced by a lifetime of coffee drinking. Rather, it appears that the effects of coffee drinking on bone must be countered by appropriate calcium intake throughout life.

### Tuberculosis Being Viewed As Work-Related Problem

**WASHINGTON (NYT)** — U.S. health officials, alarmed by the growing number of tuberculosis cases contracted on the job, are increasingly treating the disease as a work problem.

"The presence of tuberculosis in the workplace poses a significant risk to workers," said Joseph Dear, the head of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. "In just two years, we're aware of 10 worker deaths from tuberculosis. Ten in two years is cause for alarm."

No one knows how many people have contracted TB at work. But surveys of industries and job sites have alerted the government to particular problems, from city morgue technicians in Dallas to shipyard workers in Bath, Maine.

Doctors, nurses and other health professionals who deal directly with tuberculosis patients are especially at risk. A 1992 survey of 758 hospitals nationwide by the Federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta and the American Hospital Association found that 91 hospitals reported employees who had tuberculosis.

## CROSSWORD

**ACROSS**

- Beckoned
- Arrivo
- Edith Evans, 'g
- Travel writer
- Thriller
- Arrangement
- Containers
- Enthralled
- Start of a quip
- "... was saying"

**DOWN**

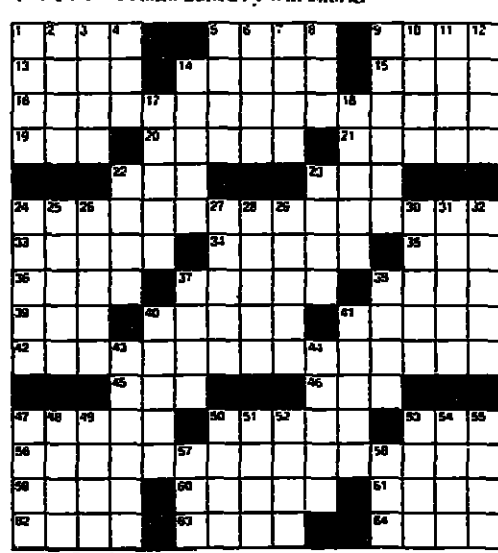
- Women Who Run With the Wolves' author
- Appearance
- Slippery
- Rent out
- Quip, part 2
- Puns, e.g.
- Out of place
- "Bleak House"
- Moons
- TV adjusters
- Court score

Solution to Puzzle of Jan. 26

ACROSS  
1. Beckoned  
2. Arrivo  
3. Edith Evans, 'g  
4. Travel writer  
5. Thriller  
6. Arrangement  
7. Containers  
8. Enthralled  
9. Start of a quip  
10. "... was saying"

DOWN  
1. Women Who Run With the Wolves' author  
2. Appearance  
3. Slippery  
4. Rent out  
5. Quip, part 2  
6. Puns, e.g.  
7. Out of place  
8. "Bleak House"  
9. Moons  
10. TV adjusters  
11. Court score

New York Times Edited by Will Shortz



40. Woman with a lyre  
41. "Sieghed" e.g.  
42. Lusting after  
43. Thomas Gray piece  
44. Hemingway  
45. Mackerelle fish  
46. Isen's home  
47. Farming prela  
48. Turkish money  
49. Bach's son  
50. Drying oven  
51. Hugo works  
52. Piano tune  
53. Up on

# Paying Up on Your Sleep Debts

By Jane E. Brody  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — One friend tells me he needs at least eight hours of sleep each night to avoid feeling "dead tired" the next day. Another says that if he gets more than six hours a night he wakes up "feeling like a lead balloon."

How do you know how much sleep is the right amount, and how can you adjust your sleep schedule if you fail to get enough sleep now and then, or night after night?

Researchers have a fancy way of judging how sleepy a person is at various times of the day and night. Called the multiple sleep-latency test, it involves an assessment in a sleep lab of how long it takes a person to fall asleep at two-hour intervals. Such studies show that people generally have two especially sleepy times: at what most people think of as bedtime, around 10 P.M. to 12 A.M., and in midafternoon, around 2 to 4 P.M.

They also show that a fully rested person will not fall asleep within 20 minutes at any test session during the day, whereas a sleep-deprived person will fall asleep in three or four minutes at every session, just as do people with the sleep disorders narcolepsy and sleep apnea.

And when people who are sleep-deprived live

in a sleep laboratory, without any cues about day and night or alarm to arouse them, they will often sleep for as many as 16 out of every 24 hours for days on end until they "catch up" on lost sleep and gradually revert to a more normal sleep period of about eight hours.

Dr. James Maas, a psychology professor and sleep researcher at Cornell University, suggests this self-test: "If a warm room, heavy meal, boring lecture or meeting or a low dose of alcohol makes you drowsy, you are sleep-deprived. A well-rested person will become bored, annoyed, restless or fidgety, but not sleepy, under such circumstances."

Experts estimate that 100 million Americans maintain a serious sleep debt by failing, night after night, to get enough sleep. They also say that most sleep-deprived people do not realize just how prone to falling asleep at the drop of a hat they really are.

In a study by Dr. Thomas Roth at Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit, 100 young adults were given a multiple sleep-latency test. Thirty-four percent of those who said they never got sleepy during the day performed like a person with sleep apnea.

Dr. Maas, who produced "Sleep Alert," a film on sleep deprivation for public television, gives these guidelines for good sleep:

- Know how much sleep you need. Most people get only seven hours of sleep each night but need eight to eight and a half hours. If you are sleepy during the day, you are not sleeping enough at night.
- Try to sleep in a continuous block. People need a long period of consolidated sleep; sleep broken by frequent awakenings leaves people unrested no matter how long they spend in bed.
- Go to sleep at the same time every night and wake up at the same time each morning. "You should never need an alarm clock to wake up," Dr. Maas insists, unless, of course, you have to catch a very early flight.
- Get daily physical exercise, which results in more restful sleep and also decreases your total sleep need a little. But Dr. Maas cautioned against exercising within three hours of bedtime, because exercise increases alertness and inhibits the ability to fall asleep. He said the best time to exercise to induce restful sleep was between noon and 6 P.M.

If you have frequent or periodic insomnia, as one in three people does on any given night, take a hot bath before bed, read a book for pleasure, write your worries down and leave your notes on the nightstand, and be sure your bedroom is quiet, dark and cool. If you toss and turn for more than 20 minutes at bedtime or during the night, get out of bed and do something else until you feel sleepy again.







## MARKET DIARY

Reduced Rate Fears  
Make Stocks a Buy

NEW YORK — Stocks rose Wednesday as declining interest rates pushed utility issues higher and cheered the broader market. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 12.66, to 3,908.00, and advancing issues on the New York

## N.Y. Stocks

Stock Exchange outnumbered decliners by a 4-to-3 ratio.

Analysts pointed to a rise in the Dow Jones utilities average, which was up 3.49 points, to 221.46. They said a late rise in the utility index, which was up 0.18 points, was a sign of a bottom in the utility index, which would support, to some degree, the level of the market, said Joseph DeMarco, managing director of equity trading at Marinvest, a unit of HSBC Asset Management.

Long-term interest rates fell amid expectations the Federal Reserve Board would leave short-term rates unchanged for months, rather than raise them to combat inflation. The optimistic view was supported by a central bank governor, John LaWare, who said inflation was not accelerating and consumer prices would rise only about 2.5 percent this year.

In the bond market, the bellwether 30-year Treasury bond ad-

ded 12/32, to 99 5/32, reducing its yield to 6.31 percent from 6.34 percent on Tuesday.

Cooper Industries was the most-active New York Stock Exchange issue, down 4 1/4 at 41. The stock lost nearly a fifth of its value on Tuesday after the maker of electrical and automotive products warned that 1994 earnings might fall as much as 25 percent from last year's \$2.75 a share. Analysts had expected earnings would rise to \$3.14 a share.

IBM followed, down 1 1/4 at 56 1/4. Jerome York, the computer company's chief financial officer, said IBM would report at least break-even results in the current quarter, but some analysts had been hoping for income of about 15 cents a share.

In over-the-counter trading, Intel was down 1 1/4 to 6 3/4 after Compaq Computer said it would start buying processing chips from the rival semiconductor concern Advanced Micro Devices.

Chevron announced late in the day it would increase its quarterly dividend by 5 cents and proposed a 2-for-1 stock split. Chevron finished the day at 9 1/4, down 1/4, but above its lows of the day.

Scott Paper Co. surged 2 1/4 to 45 1/4. The toilet paper maker said it plans to eliminate 8,300 jobs over the next three years.

(Bloomberg, AP)

Fears of a Strong Yen  
Push the Dollar Lower

## Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — The dollar tumbled against the yen and other currencies amid speculation that the United States may resume calls for a stronger yen as trade talks with Japan have stalled.

U.S. trade officials said they had made virtually no progress in the

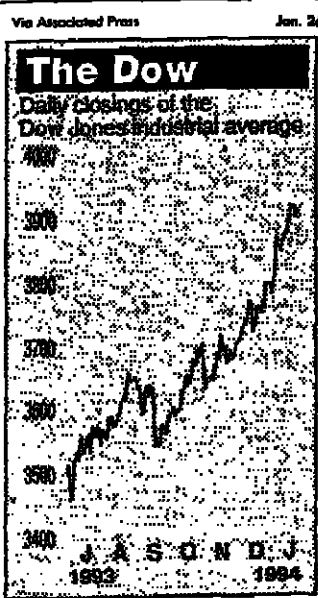
strong yen would help balance trade between the United States and Japan by making Japanese exports more expensive.

In other currencies, the pound was little changed at \$1.4945, slightly stronger than the previous \$1.4955. The dollar closed at 9.927 French francs, down from 9.932 francs. It rose to 1.4710 Swiss francs from 1.4664 francs.

Many traders sold dollars Wednesday after C. Fred Bergsten, head of the Institute for International Economics, suggested that a range of 90 yen to 110 yen for the dollar could stem the flow of Japanese exports. Last year, he set the lower limit at 100 yen.

Mr. Bergsten, who analysts believe to have strong ties to the White House, made his comments appeared in a report released late Tuesday by a research arm of Nikko Securities Co., one of Japan's "Big Four" brokerage houses.

"It was a comment from Bergsten that started the yen's rally last year," said Anne Parker Mills, currency analyst at Lehman Brothers. Traders still react when the longtime proponent of a strong yen speaks out because "the administration has never disavowed him," she said.

The Dow  
Daily closing of the Dow Jones industrial average

1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994

NYSE Most Active

Vol. High Low Last Chg.

IBM 1,234,567 56 1/4 56 1/4 56 1/4 -1 1/4

Intel 1,234,567 6 3/4 6 3/4 6 3/4 -1 1/4

Chevron 1,234,567 9 1/4 9 1/4 9 1/4 -1/4

Scott Paper 1,234,567 45 1/4 45 1/4 45 1/4 2 1/4

NYSE Diary

Advanced 1,234,567 12.66 12.66 12.66 +12.66

Declined 1,234,567 12.66 12.66 12.66 -12.66

Total Issues 1,234,567 12.66 12.66 12.66 +12.66

NASDAQ Diary

Advanced 1,234,567 12.66 12.66 12.66 +12.66

Declined 1,234,567 12.66 12.66 12.66 -12.66

Total Issues 1,234,567 12.66 12.66 12.66 +12.66

## Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus 3,908.00 3,915.00 3,900.00 +12.66

Transp 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Unemp 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Comp 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

NYSE Most Active

Vol. High Low Last Chg.

IBM 1,234,567 56 1/4 56 1/4 56 1/4 -1 1/4

Intel 1,234,567 6 3/4 6 3/4 6 3/4 -1 1/4

Chevron 1,234,567 9 1/4 9 1/4 9 1/4 -1/4

Scott Paper 1,234,567 45 1/4 45 1/4 45 1/4 2 1/4

NYSE Diary

Advanced 1,234,567 12.66 12.66 12.66 +12.66

Declined 1,234,567 12.66 12.66 12.66 -12.66

Total Issues 1,234,567 12.66 12.66 12.66 +12.66

NASDAQ Diary

Advanced 1,234,567 12.66 12.66 12.66 +12.66

Declined 1,234,567 12.66 12.66 12.66 -12.66

Total Issues 1,234,567 12.66 12.66 12.66 +12.66

## EUROPEAN FUTURES

Close High Low Prev. Close

Cocoa (LSE) 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Coffee (LSE) 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Cotton (LSE) 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Gold (LSE) 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Silver (LSE) 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Wheat (LSE) 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Corn (LSE) 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Soybeans (LSE) 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Rice (LSE) 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Sugar (LSE) 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Aluminum (LSE) 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Zinc (LSE) 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Nickel (LSE) 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Copper (LSE) 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Platinum (LSE) 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Palladium (LSE) 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Rhodium (LSE) 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Iridium (LSE) 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Ruthenium (LSE) 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

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Osmium (LSE) 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Iridium (LSE) 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

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Iridium (LSE) 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

## Industrials

High Low Last Settle Chg.

Aluminum 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Copper 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Gold 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Silver 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Wheat 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Corn 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

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## U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

## Philip Morris Profit Falls in Quarter

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Philip Morris Co. said Wednesday that its profit tumbled 72 percent in the fourth quarter because of its decision to cut U.S. prices on its premium cigarettes last spring and a previously announced restructuring charge of \$457 million. For the three months ended Dec. 31, Philip Morris earned \$339 million, or 38 cents a share, down from \$1.2 billion, or \$1.34 a share, a year earlier. The revamp and an accounting change lowered the company's 1993 net income by \$952 million, to \$3.09 billion, or \$3.32 per share. Philip Morris slashed prices last spring on Marlboro, its top-selling brand, citing Marlboro's loss of share to cheaper brands and igniting a cut-price war. In November, the company announced a cost-cutting plan that included closing 40 plants and eliminating 14,000 jobs, or 8 percent of its worldwide work force.

(AP, Knight-Ridder)

## Scott Paper to Eliminate 8,300 Jobs

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Scott Paper Co. said Wednesday that it would cut its workforce by 25 percent, or 8,300 jobs, as it struggles to bring its costs into line with competitors. Scott joined other big manufacturers and consumer products companies that recently have made drastic payroll cuts and closed factories in hopes of catching up with more productive rivals. The company also said it would take a \$381 million restructuring charge after taxes, leaving a net fourth-quarter earnings of \$370.3 million. During the same period in 1992, the company earned \$44.8 million. Sales fell 6 percent, to \$1.2 billion. The cuts, through a combination of layoffs and voluntary retirements, will reduce Scott's payroll to 24,700 from 33,000 within three years.

## Submarines Lift General Dynamics

FALLS CHURCH, Virginia (Bloomberg) — General Dynamics Corp. posted a slight increase in fourth-quarter earnings from continuing operations, as the company began to recognize profits from several key nuclear submarine projects. The company also said it would take a \$381 million restructuring charge after taxes, leaving a net fourth-quarter earnings of \$370.3 million. During the same period in 1992, the company earned \$44.8 million. Sales fell 6 percent, to \$1.2 billion. The cuts, through a combination of layoffs and voluntary retirements, will reduce Scott's payroll to 24,700 from 33,000 within three years.

## Oil Revenue Boosts Du Pont Gain

WILMINGTON, Delaware (AP) — Du Pont Co. on Wednesday reported net earnings of \$226 million in the fourth quarter, as revenue from its Conoco oil company surged 72 percent, compared with a loss of \$230 million a year earlier. The leading U.S. chemical company said earnings for 1993 were \$555 million, or 81 cents a share, compared with a loss of \$3.9 billion in 1992. The fourth-quarter results amounted to 33 cents per share. The fourth-quarter earnings included a net charge of \$103 million for legal expenses primarily related to the recall of the fungicide Benlate and for early redemption of debt. The charge was partially offset by a net gain of \$52 million on the sales of two businesses. Sales in the October-December period rose to \$9.2 billion, compared to \$9.1 billion a year ago.

## Bethlehem Steel Posts Steep Loss

BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania (Combined Dispatches) — Bethlehem Steel Corp. reported a fourth-quarter loss Wednesday of \$242.6 million after taking a \$390 million charge to cut 2,000 jobs in a revised plan to restructure its structural products business. During the like period in 1992, the company reported a loss of \$56.2 million. Excluding the effects of the restructuring, Bethlehem said it had a profit of \$47 million for the quarter. Quarterly sales increased 14 percent to \$1.13 billion. The restructuring included a modernization of its structural products business to concentrate on materials more common in low-rise buildings. Reduced high-rise construction, continued low-occupancy rates in commercial buildings and delays in the rebuilding of the nation's infrastructure were cited as reasons for the modernization.

(AP, Bloomberg)

## For the Record

NCR Corp., a subsidiary of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., said Wednesday that it would change its 110-year-old name to AT&T Global Information Solutions to emphasize its role as a parent company. The old name will be retained on NCR's automated teller machines and checkbook scanners. Eastman Kodak Co. will introduce a low-priced photographic film aimed at price-conscious film buyers during seasons when film sales are traditionally slow. Kodak said the new Tri-X film would be offered twice a year—in April and October—and priced about 20 percent lower than its Gold Plus line.

(Bloomberg)

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Press Jan. 26

Close Prev. Close Prev.

Amsterdam 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Brussels 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Frankfurt 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

London 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Milan 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Paris 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Tokyo 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Zurich 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00

Stockholm 1,234.56 1,240.56 1,230.56 +6.00



## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

**Jan. 26, 1994**

**"Which Way Are  
The Markets  
Moving?"**  
A conference on global  
fund management,  
March 23-24.  
For details,  
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at (44-71) 836 0717

A conference on global  
fund management,  
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**For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33.**

Every Saturday, the International Herald Tribune publishes The Money Report, a weekly section that provides a penetrating analysis of financial products and services available to today's high-net-worth investor.

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**Herald** INTERNATIONAL **Tribune.**

CLIPPING FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

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## ***Some See Silver Lining for Siemens*** **Lots of Troubles Behind, but Changes Hold Promise**

**General Manager (Utilities)**  
**S.G. Rayon Mills (Private) Limited**  
B-40, SITE, Karachi, PAKISTAN  
Tel.: +92 21 2561190/3 & 2561198  
Fax: +91 21 4545978 & 4545610  
Tlx: 21427 RAYON PK



**Wednesday's Prices**  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000  
most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is  
updated twice a year.

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12 Month		High		Low		Stock		Stk		High		Low		Latest		Change	
1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
11	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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18	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
19	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
20	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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22	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
23	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
24	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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**Wednesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	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1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400
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Yd	Month	Low Stock	Day	Yd	Month	Low Stock	Day	Yd	Month	Low Stock	Day
274	7/24	Thomson	2	172	1/24	Thomson	2	149	1/24	Thomson	2
273	7/23	Thomson	2	171	1/23	Thomson	2	148	1/23	Thomson	2
272	7/22	Thomson	2	170	1/22	Thomson	2	147	1/22	Thomson	2
271	7/21	Thomson	2	169	1/21	Thomson	2	146	1/21	Thomson	2
270	7/20	Thomson	2	168	1/20	Thomson	2	145	1/20	Thomson	2
269	7/19	Thomson	2	167	1/19	Thomson	2	144	1/19	Thomson	2
268	7/18	Thomson	2	166	1/18	Thomson	2	143	1/18	Thomson	2
267	7/17	Thomson	2	165	1/17	Thomson	2	142	1/17	Thomson	2
266	7/16	Thomson	2	164	1/16	Thomson	2	141	1/16	Thomson	2
265	7/15	Thomson	2	163	1/15	Thomson	2	140	1/15	Thomson	2
264	7/14	Thomson	2	162	1/14	Thomson	2	139	1/14	Thomson	2
263	7/13	Thomson	2	161	1/13	Thomson	2	138	1/13	Thomson	2
262	7/12	Thomson	2	160	1/12	Thomson	2	137	1/12	Thomson	2
261	7/11	Thomson	2	159	1/11	Thomson	2	136	1/11	Thomson	2
260	7/10	Thomson	2	158	1/10	Thomson	2	135	1/10	Thomson	2
259	7/9	Thomson	2	157	1/9	Thomson	2	134	1/9	Thomson	2
258	7/8	Thomson	2	156	1/8	Thomson	2	133	1/8	Thomson	2
257	7/7	Thomson	2	155	1/7	Thomson	2	132	1/7	Thomson	2
256	7/6	Thomson	2	154	1/6	Thomson	2	131	1/6	Thomson	2
255	7/5	Thomson	2	153	1/5	Thomson	2	130	1/5	Thomson	2
254	7/4	Thomson	2	152	1/4	Thomson	2	129	1/4	Thomson	2
253	7/3	Thomson	2	151	1/3	Thomson	2	128	1/3	Thomson	2
252	7/2	Thomson	2	150	1/2	Thomson	2	127	1/2	Thomson	2
251	7/1	Thomson	2	149	1/1	Thomson	2	126	1/1	Thomson	2
250	6/30	Thomson	2	148	12/31	Thomson	2	125	12/31	Thomson	2
249	6/29	Thomson	2	147	12/30	Thomson	2	124	12/30	Thomson	2
248	6/28	Thomson	2	146	12/29	Thomson	2	123	12/29	Thomson	2
247	6/27	Thomson	2	145	12/28	Thomson	2	122	12/28	Thomson	2
246	6/26	Thomson	2	144	12/27	Thomson	2	121	12/27	Thomson	2
245	6/25	Thomson	2	143	12/26	Thomson	2	120	12/26	Thomson	2
244	6/24	Thomson	2	142	12/25	Thomson	2	119	12/25	Thomson	2
243	6/23	Thomson	2	141	12/24	Thomson	2	118	12/24	Thomson	2
242	6/22	Thomson	2	140	12/23	Thomson	2	117	12/23	Thomson	2
241	6/21	Thomson	2	139	12/22	Thomson	2	116	12/22	Thomson	2
240	6/20	Thomson	2	138	12/21	Thomson	2	115	12/21	Thomson	2
239	6/19	Thomson	2	137	12/20	Thomson	2	114	12/20	Thomson	2
238	6/18	Thomson	2	136	12/19	Thomson	2	113	12/19	Thomson	2
237	6/17	Thomson	2	135	12/18	Thomson	2	112	12/18	Thomson	2
236	6/16	Thomson	2	134	12/17	Thomson	2	111	12/17	Thomson	2
235	6/15	Thomson	2	133	12/16	Thomson	2	110	12/16	Thomson	2
234	6/14	Thomson	2	132	12/15	Thomson	2	109	12/15	Thomson	2
233	6/13	Thomson	2	131	12/14	Thomson	2	108	12/14	Thomson	2
232	6/12	Thomson	2	130	12/13	Thomson	2	107	12/13	Thomson	2
231	6/11	Thomson	2	129	12/12	Thomson	2	106	12/12	Thomson	2
230	6/10	Thomson	2	128	12/11	Thomson	2	105	12/11	Thomson	2
229	6/9	Thomson	2	127	12/10	Thomson	2	104	12/10	Thomson	2
228	6/8	Thomson	2	126	12/9	Thomson	2	103	12/9	Thomson	2
227	6/7	Thomson	2	125	12/8	Thomson	2	102	12/8	Thomson	2
226	6/6	Thomson	2	124	12/7	Thomson	2	101	12/7	Thomson	2
225	6/5	Thomson	2	123	12/6	Thomson	2	100	12/6	Thomson	2
224	6/4	Thomson	2	122	12/5	Thomson	2	99	12/5	Thomson	2
223	6/3	Thomson	2	121	12/4	Thomson	2	98	12/4	Thomson	2
222	6/2	Thomson	2	120	12/3	Thomson	2	97	12/3	Thomson	2
221	6/1	Thomson	2	119	12/2	Thomson	2	96	12/2	Thomson	2
220	5/31	Thomson	2	118	12/1	Thomson	2	95	12/1	Thomson	2
219	5/30	Thomson	2	117	11/30	Thomson	2	94	11/30	Thomson	2
218	5/29	Thomson	2	116	11/29	Thomson	2	93	11/29	Thomson	2
217	5/28	Thomson	2	115	11/28	Thomson	2	92	11/28	Thomson	2
216	5/27	Thomson	2	114	11/27	Thomson	2	91	11/27	Thomson	2
215	5/26	Thomson	2	113	11/26	Thomson	2	90	11/26	Thomson	2
214	5/25	Thomson	2	112	11/25	Thomson	2	89	11/25	Thomson	2
213	5/24	Thomson	2	111	11/24	Thomson	2	88	11/24	Thomson	2
212	5/23	Thomson	2	110	11/23	Thomson	2	87	11/23	Thomson	2
211	5/22	Thomson	2	109	11/22	Thomson	2	86	11/22	Thomson	2
210	5/21	Thomson	2	108	11/21	Thomson	2	85	11/21	Thomson	2
209	5/20	Thomson	2	107	11/20	Thomson	2	84	11/20	Thomson	2
208	5/19	Thomson	2	106	11/19	Thomson	2	83	11/19	Thomson	2
207	5/18	Thomson	2	105	11/18	Thomson	2	82	11/18	Thomson	2
206	5/17	Thomson	2	104	11/17	Thomson	2	81	11/17	Thomson	2
205	5/16	Thomson	2	103	11/16	Thomson	2	80	11/16	Thomson	2
204	5/15	Thomson	2	102	11/15	Thomson	2	79	11/15	Thomson	2
203	5/14	Thomson	2	101	11/14	Thomson	2	78	11/14	Thomson	2
202	5/13	Thomson	2	100	11/13	Thomson	2	77	11/13	Thomson	2
201	5/12	Thomson	2	99	11/12	Thomson	2	76	11/12	Thomson	2
200	5/11	Thomson	2	98	11/11	Thomson	2	75	11/11	Thomson	2
199	5/10	Thomson	2	97	11/10	Thomson	2	74	11/10	Thomson	2
198	5/9	Thomson	2	96	11/9	Thomson	2	73	11/9	Thomson	2
197	5/8	Thomson	2	95	11/8	Thomson	2	72	11/8	Thomson	2
196	5/7	Thomson	2	94	11/7	Thomson	2	71	11/7	Thomson	2
195	5/6	Thomson	2	93	11/6	Thomson	2	70	11/6	Thomson	2
194	5/5	Thomson	2	92	11/5	Thomson	2	69	11/5	Thomson	2
193	5/4	Thomson	2	91	11/4	Thomson	2	68	11/4	Thomson	2
192	5/3	Thomson	2	90	11/3	Thomson	2	67	11/3	Thomson	2
191	5/2	Thomson	2	89	11/2	Thomson	2	66	11/2	Thomson	2
190	5/1	Thomson	2	88	11/1	Thomson	2	65	11/1	Thomson	2
189	4/30	Thomson	2	87	10/31	Thomson	2	64	10/31	Thomson	2
188	4/29	Thomson	2	86	10/30	Thomson	2	63	10/30	Thomson	2
187	4/28	Thomson	2	85	10/29	Thomson	2	62	10/29	Thomson	2
186	4/27	Thomson	2	84	10/28	Thomson	2	61	10/28	Thomson	2
185	4/26	Thomson	2	83	10/27	Thomson	2	60	10/27	Thomson	2
184	4/25	Thomson	2	82	10/26	Thomson	2	59	10/26	Thomson	2
183	4/24	Thomson	2	81	10/25	Thomson	2	58	10/25	Thomson	2
182	4/23	Thomson	2	80	10/24	Thomson	2	57	10/24	Thomson	2
181	4/22	Thomson	2	79	10/23	Thomson	2	56	10/23	Thomson	2
180	4/21	Thomson	2	78	10/22	Thomson	2	55	10/22	Thomson	2
179	4/20	Thomson	2	77	10/21	Thomson	2	54	10/21	Thomson	2
178	4/19	Thomson	2	76	10/20	Thomson	2	53	10/20	Thomson	2
177	4/18	Thomson	2	75	10/19	Thomson	2	52	10/19	Thomson	2
176	4/17	Thomson	2	74	10/18	Thomson	2	51	10/18	Thomson	2
175	4/16	Thomson	2	73	10/17	Thomson	2	50	10/17	Thomson	2
174	4/15	Thomson	2	72	10/16	Thomson	2	49	10/16	Thomson	2
173	4/14	Thomson	2	71	10/15	Thomson	2	48	10/15	Thomson	2
172	4/13	Thomson	2	70	10/14	Thomson	2	47	10/14	Thomson	2
171	4/12	Thomson	2	69	10/13	Thomson	2	46	10/13	Thomson	2
170	4/11	Thomson	2	68	10/12	Thomson	2	45	10/12	Thomson	2
169	4/10	Thomson	2	67	10/11	Thomson	2	44	10/11	Thomson	2
168	4/9	Thomson	2	66	10/10	Thomson	2	43	10/10	Thomson	2
167	4/8	Thomson	2	65	10/9	Thomson	2	42	10/9	Thomson	2
166	4/7	Thomson	2	64	10/8	Thomson	2	41	10/8	Thomson	2
165	4/6	Thomson	2	63	10/7	Thomson	2	40	10/7	Thomson	2
164	4/5	Thomson	2	62	10/6	Thomson	2	39	10/6	Thomson	2
163	4/4	Thomson	2	61	10/5	Thomson	2	38	10/5	Thomson	2
162	4/3	Thomson	2	60	10/4	Thomson	2	37	10/4	Thomson	2
161	4/2	Thomson	2	59	10/3	Thomson	2	36	10/3	Thomson	2
160	4/1	Thomson	2	58	10/2	Thomson	2	35	10/2	Thomson	2
159	3/31	Thomson	2	57	10/1	Thomson	2	34	10/1	Thomson	2
158	3/30	Thomson	2	56	9/30	Thomson	2	33	9/30	Thomson	2
157	3/29	Thomson	2	55	9/29	Thomson	2	32	9/29	Thomson	2
156	3/28	Thomson	2	54	9/28	Thomson	2	31	9/28	Thomson	2
155	3/27	Thomson	2	53	9/27	Thomson	2	30	9/27	Thomson	2
154	3/26	Thomson	2	52	9/26	Thomson	2	29	9/26	Thomson	2
153	3/25	Thomson	2	51	9/25	Thomson	2	28	9/25	Thomson	2
152	3/24	Thomson	2	50	9/24	Thomson	2	27	9/24	Thomson	2
151	3/23	Thomson	2	49	9/23	Thomson	2	26	9/23	Thomson	2
150	3/22	Thomson	2	48	9/22	Thomson	2	25	9/22	Thomson	2
149	3/21	Thomson	2	47	9/21	Thomson	2	24	9/21	Thomson	2
148	3/20	Thomson	2	46	9/20	Thomson	2	23	9/20	Thomson	2
147	3/19	Thomson	2	4							

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE



## SPORTS

## Unwanted Attention: Errors Put Cowboys' Lett in Spotlight

By Richard Justice

Washington Post Service

ATLANTA — On a talkative team that relishes the attention of a Super Bowl, that fills up notebooks and delights in camera time, Leon Lett, a defensive lineman, is different. He is almost painfully shy. His voice is so soft it resembles a whisper. If this Super Bowl is about Michael Irvin, Jerry Jones and the Dallas Cowboys mugging for the cameras, it is also about Lett's enduring them.

He sat on the floor of the Georgia Dome and — sweating profusely as dozens of reporters surrounded him — stumbled through a couple of answers in trying to explain pro football's two most fan-

ous bonehead plays of the last year. "I know there are a lot of people out there that are going to take a shot at somebody," he said. "No matter what, it doesn't matter. I just try to look past it."

"I don't really care too much about how people perceive me as long as I go out and work hard and feel that I've worked hard within myself," he added. "I really can't worry about what someone else thinks about me."

Asked what he had learned, he said: "People will take a shot at you whenever they get a chance. You just have to persevere through that and keep working."

After declining most interviews for the last several months, Lett

showed up for media day rather than risk a \$10,000 fine from the National Football League. But he seemed stunned as more and more reporters clustered around him.

He began with a brief session that included about a dozen one-sentence answers. Then, saying he had had enough, he stood up and walked into the privacy of a tunnel.

Later, after some coaxing from an NFL public-relations man, he returned and sat in the stands for another session. He seemed no less uncomfortable, and after almost every answer, he looked pleadingly at the PR guy as if to say: "Have I done enough yet?"

In the long history of ridiculous Super Bowl media sessions, this

might have been the most ridiculous. Leon Lett of Fairhope, Alabama, and tiny Emporia State University in Kansas, wanted to be almost anywhere else on earth. But he showed up and he survived.

Someone should have warned him. In the first Super Bowl rematch ever, most of the world knows about Troy Aikman and Emmitt Smith, Jim Kelly and Thurman Thomas.

Lett is the fresh angle, and an intriguing one at that.

On one level, he must carry the burden of a couple of incredibly bad mistakes. He made one the end of last year's Super Bowl, but since it came late in the fourth quarter

with the Cowboys leading, 52-17, it essentially meant nothing.

Lett had recovered a fumble by the Bills' Frank Reich and began rumbling down the sideline toward what would have been his first NFL touchdown. The Cowboys' media guide points out that he set a Super Bowl record for the longest run with a fumble, 64 yards. It fails to mention that, as Lett approached the goal line, he began to celebrate and did not notice Don Beebe, a Buffalo wide receiver, approaching from behind.

Just before Lett crossed the goal line, Beebe knocked the ball away. No touchdown. Touchback.

Lett received some hate mail and letters filled with racial slurs from

people who had lost office-pool bets because of the mistake. But teammates took it for what it was: one guy celebrating one victory a bit early. When he returned to the Cowboys' practice facility, he found a football with a handle taped to it inside his locker.

"Sometimes I wish I had never picked up that ball," Lett told the Dallas Morning News during training camp. "That play will follow me. It was a stupid mistake. We all know it was a mistake. I could have easily scored."

"People still come up and tell me they lost money because of me."

One mistake had erased the fact that Lett played an excellent game,

getting a sack and forcing two fumbles.

If that mistake was meaningless, the one he made on Thanksgiving Day wasn't. The Cowboys were leading the Miami Dolphins, 14-13, with seconds remaining when Pete Stoyanovich's 41-yard field goal try was blocked by Jimmie Jones. As the ball scooted toward the Dallas end zone, three Cowboys formed a semicircle around the ball.

For some reason, Lett rushed in and tried to fall on it. He did not realize it became a live ball at that point, and when it rolled away from him, the Dolphins recovered. Lett had single-handedly turned a victory into a defeat, which Stoyanovich provided with a 19-yard field goal for a 16-14 final score.

Lett said he was just "reacting to the ball."

The firestorm of reaction in Dallas and around the country was something else.

"Once I got on the practice field, I didn't let it bother me," he said. "When you make big plays, during the week you don't sit around and think about those plays that you made and let those plays affect the next week. So you shouldn't let a bad play affect you."

The Cowboys say there is another side to Lett's story. They say that at 6 feet 6 inches and 292 pounds, he is one of the quickest defensive linemen in pro football. Coach Jimmy Johnson said he was capable of being "a dominant player" and that he was playing the best football of his life in the last month. The Cowboys' defensive coordinator, Butch Davis, has compared him to Bob Lilly and Ed (Too Tall) Jones, the defensive stars of the past.

At the moment, virtually no one outside of Dallas knows that outside of Lett's story, or that tackle Russell Maryland's injury has put Lett in the starting lineup and that he has played as well as anyone.

"You guys make it seem like all he does is fumble things away," said defensive end Charles Haley said. "He's a great player."

## Providence Beats No. 14 Syracuse

The Associated Press

Because of Michael Smith, Providence brought down No. 14 Syracuse.

Smith set a Big East record with 26 rebounds and scored 15 points as the Friars halted a three-game losing streak with a 96-82 victory at home Tuesday night.

Smith broke the league mark of 23 set by Syracuse's Danny Schayes

against Georgetown in 1981. Smith led the conference going into the game, averaging 12.1 rebounds.

"I told Mike, 'You're the guy you've got set the tone for us,'" said Providence's coach, Rick Barnes. "I think our team plays off his emotion."

Eric Williams scored 26 points and Franklin Western had 19 for Providence (10-5, 4-4).

Lawrence Moten scored 26 for the Orangemen (12-3, 5-3), while teammate John Wallace had 15 rebounds and 14 points.

Williams made 14 straight free throws, helping the Friars to a big edge at the foul line. Providence made 32-of-39 foul shots while Syracuse was just 7-of-10.

No. 6 Connecticut, 91, Villanova 67; Connecticut, playing at home, remained unbeaten in the Big East behind Donyell Marshall's 28 points. The Huskies (17-1, 7-0) are off to their best start ever and now have beaten the Wildcats (6-8, 2-5) four straight times.

No. 10 Temple 68, St. Joseph's 46; Eddie Jones, who finished with 20 points scored eight during a 12-0 second-half run that helped the Owls (12-2) beat longtime Philadelphia rival St. Joseph's (7-8).

No. 16 Wisconsin 66, Illinois 56; Michael Finley scored 17 points and Wisconsin (13-2, 4-2 Big Ten) improved to 10-0 at home. Deon Thomas, averaging 20 points, was held to 16 and Kwame Garri, averaging 18, had just six for Illinois (10-5, 3-3). The Illini shot a season-low 35 percent.

## Super Bowl's Great Rushers Have Lofty Ambitions, Too

By Thomas George

ATLANTA — Mention Emmitt Smith and Thurman Thomas, Super Bowl XXVIII's sensational pair of running backs, and the first thing that comes to mind is what both do best: taking a handoff from the quarterback and running for the goal line.

But in this Super Bowl rematch between the Buffalo Bills and the Dallas Cowboys, the defenses will spend extra time preparing for Thomas and Smith as pass receivers.

These guys can hurt as softly through the air as easily as they can mercilessly on the ground.

"They are very similar that way," said Dixon Edwards, a Dallas linebacker. "They both enjoy having receivers that get up field and force defenses to double them. They have tight ends that are good over the line with those receivers, so the linebackers have to drop deeper into coverage."

"And then pow! It's a dump here or a screen there or a flare to those guys out of the backfield and the next thing you know they have 20 yards. They are exceptional at making the first tackler miss after the catch."

"I'd guess the Bills are talking about this. I know Jimmy Johnson will more than once before we mix it up with the Bills," he said, referring to the Dallas coach.

In his first season Smith caught 24 passes, then 49, 59 and this season 57 despite missing the first two games. He caught nine more in playoff games against Green Bay and San Francisco.

Thomas has compiled the following totals for receptions in each of his seasons for the Bills: 18, 60, 49, 62, 58 and 48. In playoff games against Los Angeles and Kansas City he caught eight passes and averaged 10 yards per catch.

Smith is most often used as a receiver in the flat or on short, hook patterns near the middle. Thomas is master of the screen pass and is more of a deep downfield receiving threat than is Smith.

Thomas's ability as a receiver is a big reason why he has led the league in total scrimmage yards gained in each of the last five seasons, a National Football League record.

"The difference in that has been the yards gained as a receiver," Thomas said. "If they didn't use me that way, it wouldn't have been possible to lead in scrimmage yards. I pride myself on that, my pass-catching abilities. It adds another dimension to our offense and to my game. You're always searching for new ways to get the ball."

Smith is not sure why he is only now gaining recognition as a receiver.

"I feel I've always been able to catch the ball, back in high school, through college and in the pros," he said. "The numbers in my career say so. It makes you a better player and more of a threat. I don't worry about catching it deep downfield because we've got guys that excel at that. I'll take the dump routes. It's not where you catch it. It's where you wind up after the catch."

Both players are masters at delay routes. They hide inside the line, occupy a defender for an instant as if they are blockers and then break free for easy catches.

"You watch both of these guys as runners and then add the double threat they possess as receivers and

it is spooky," said the Dallas offensive tackle, Mark Tuinei. "It's not all natural. They obviously work at it."

Both defenses will at first attempt to thwart these backs as pass catchers with linebackers. If that doesn't work, look for the safeties to join the effort.

When they do, the offenses have just what they want: the defenses making adjustments on the fly to stop the backs as pass catchers, likely leaving the receivers more open.

"Each defense will want to stop the run first, force the pass and then come after them with the pass rush," said Darren Woodson, a Dallas safety. "That's just basic football. But when they force you to do things you don't want to do, like changing your defense to account more for passes to the backs, then they've got you spinning."

"Since both teams have this weapon, it is going to be very interesting to see which team can establish it firmly. It could change the whole complexion of the game."



Dallas tight end Scott Galbraith used a home video camera to join the ranks of the media in Atlanta.

## SCOREBOARD

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

New York 27 11 1 1

Orlando 18 20 4 4

Miami 18 21 4 4

New Jersey 18 22 3 3

Philadelphia 16 23 1 1

Washington 13 26 3 3

Central Division

Atlanta 27 10 2 2

Chicago 26 11 2 2

Charlotte 26 12 2 2

Cleveland 19 20 4 4

Indiana 16 21 4 4

Milwaukee 12 26 3 3

Detroit 9 29 2 2

Western Conference

Midwest Division

Houston 30 9 1 1

San Antonio 26 14 4 4

Utah 26 14 4 4

Denver 16 21 4 4

Minnesota 13 25 3 3

Dallas 12 27 3 3

Pacific Division

Seattle 30 8 1 1

Phoenix 26 11 2 2

Portland 26 14 4 4

Golden State 21 16 5 5

LA Clippers 14 24 3 3

LA Lakers 12 24 3 3

Sacramento 27 27 3 3

Washington 18 26 3 3

Orlando 18 20 4 4

Miami 18 21 4 4

New Jersey 18 22 3 3

Philadelphia 16 23 1 1

Washington 13 26 3 3

Central Division

Atlanta 27 10 2 2

Chicago 26 11 2 2

Charlotte 26 12 2 2

Cleveland 19 20 4 4

Indiana 16 21 4 4

Milwaukee 12 26 3 3

Detroit 9 29 2 2

Western Conference

Midwest Division

Houston 30 9 1 1

San Antonio 26 14 4 4

Utah 26 14 4 4

Denver 16 21 4 4

Minnesota 13 25 3 3

Dallas 12 27 3 3

Pacific Division

Seattle 30 8 1 1

Phoenix 26 11 2 2

Portland 26 14 4 4

Golden State 21 16 5 5

LA Clippers 14 24 3 3

Sacramento 24 14 2 2

San Antonio 30 9 1 1

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S. Illinois 72, Indiana 51

Wisconsin 66, Illinois 56

Team A 84, Team B 74

Team C 84, Team D 74

Team E 84, Team F 74

Team G 84, Team H 74

Team I 84, Team J 74

Team K 84, Team L 74

Team M 84, Team N 74

Team O 84, Team P 74

Team Q 84, Team R 74

Team S 84, Team T 74

Team U 84, Team V 74

Team W 84, Team X 74

Team Y 84, Team Z 74

Team AA 84, Team AB 74

Team AC 84, Team AD 74

Team AE 84, Team AF 74

Team AG 84, Team AH 74

Team AI 84, Team AJ 74

Team AK 84, Team AL 74

Team AM 84, Team AN 74

Team AO 84, Team AP 74

Team AQ 84, Team AR 74

Team AS 84, Team AT 74

Team AU 84, Team AV 74

Team AW 84, Team AX 74

Team AY 84, Team AZ 74

Team BA 84, Team BB 74

Team BC 84, Team BD 74

Team BE 84, Team BF 74

Team BG 84, Team BH 74

Team BI 84, Team BJ 74

Team BK 84, Team BL 74

Team BM 84, Team BN 74

Team BO 84, Team BP 74

Team BQ 84, Team BR 74

Team BS 84, Team BT 74

Team BU 84, Team BV 74

Team BW 84, Team BX 74

Team BY 84, Team BZ 74

Team CA 84, Team CB 74

Team CC 84, Team CD 74

Team CE 84, Team CF 74

Team CG 84, Team CH 74

Team CI 84, Team CJ 74

Team CK 84, Team CL 74

Team CM 84, Team CN 74

Team CO 84, Team CP 74

Team CQ 84, Team CR 74

Team CS 84, Team CT 74

Team CU 84, Team CV 74

Team CW 84, Team CX 74

Team CY 84, Team CZ 74

Vancouver 22 22 4 4

Los Angeles 18 23 4 4

Anaheim 18 24 4







## ART BUCHWALD

## The High Cost of Freud

WASHINGTON—One of the big changes we'll see in 1994 is the way in which people with psychiatric problems are treated. All the health plans have traditionally been reluctant to pay for mental illness and have now imposed a time limit on how long a patient is allowed to feel really lousy.

While pills are playing their role in helping patients, the one-on-one 50-minute therapy session is rapidly sinking in the west.

As my insurance adjuster complained to me, "Psychiatrists take too long to find out why a person is afraid of heights."

"They are sluggish," I admitted, "but psychiatry is one of the few medical art forms where you let the patient set his own pace."

"Exactly," he said, "and insurance companies don't like it one bit. If the doctor can't find out what's bugging his patient in a couple of office visits, then we say the doctor should turn in his couch."

"What would replace it?"

"As of now a psychiatrist cannot rush his patient's story. The person seeking help is the one who has to discover what is wrong with himself. This could take — and has taken — 10 years. Neither the doctor nor the person he is caring for is



Buchwald

in a hurry, particularly if someone else is paying the bill.

"Let's say that a man hated his mother because she never packed him a decent school lunch and he became anorexic because she forbade him to eat airline food. The psychiatrist spots this in the first week, but he can't tell his patient what's bugging him until the patient gains the knowledge himself through a revealing dream, preferably in the second or third year.

"Now suppose the same patient goes into a group therapy session with other disoriented people.

"The patient says, 'I am anorexic because I have no appetite for airline food, and I think I hate a member of my family, although I can't yet identify which one it is.'"

"Now the guy sitting next to him says, 'You're full of it, and you're a crybaby besides. No one likes airline food, and you'd be crazy if you ate those meals — so get off it because most of us have to catch the last bus home.'"

"Can you see the difference between this therapy and the one with only the doctor? The patient responds, 'I know it's more than that. If I could only plumb my subconscious to discover which person made me hate airline food, I would be cured.'"

"The woman next to him says, 'Does her name start with an M?'

"It could," the patient says, fidgeting in his chair.

"How about an O after the M?"

"Please don't spell it out," the patient implores.

"Someone else yells, 'T, then H, and E.'"

"And when the last person adds R, the patient crumbles to the floor in a fetal position and cries, 'Mother.' With one group session, our insurance company can save \$10,000."

"So that's where psychiatry is going," I said.

"What choice do we have? The patient either tells his story to a doctor who just nods his head while the patient snores him, or he tries it out on a group of people who are on to him before he takes his overcoat off."

"That isn't what Freud had in mind," I told him.

"That's because Freud never charged our insurance company \$150 for a 50-minute session."

## The Latest Divorce: Dick Tracy and Tess

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — First it was Donald and Ivana. Then Loni and Burt. Now Dick and Tess. Yes, comic strip fans, after 45 years of marriage, Dick Tracy and his wife, the former Tess Trueheart, are splitting up. Tess will hit her husband with divorce papers on Feb. 7.

Tess, like so many police spouses, is fed up with Dick's long hours and lack of consideration. Michael Kilian, who has been writing the comic strip for the last year and a half, said he was introducing marital discord "to bring Dick Tracy into contemporary times."

## Joshua Redman: Jazz Torchbearer at 24

By Mike Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Looking over his shoulder at all those teenage lions trying to catch up, Joshua Redman is surprised to find himself already over the hill at the age of 24. He's kidding, or thinks so. Keeping a sense of humor and balance is not easy when you're being called "the torchbearer of his generation."

He worries about the media's appetite for facts: "The nature of hype is hyperbole and exaggeration. Style over substance, form over content. That's the way our society works. Sound bites, media bites. I've had my fair share of bites, but magazines are not going to continue to put my picture on their covers forever. No matter how well I play, that aspect of it can't continue."

Are his string of SRO houses and rave reviews a product of hype more than music appreciation? He is braced for a critical backlash. You cannot stay "hot" forever. Where there's hot there's cold. Finding new bites exasperates him but he's good at it and they come with and help expand the territory. A year ago, he was an unknown wannabe.

He's "surprised and delighted" to find himself making a decent living playing jazz on the saxophone in the first place. Let alone in first place. He's the jazzman of the hour. Returns are not yet in for the year but unusual maturity and depth way beyond his age bode well for the decade. He has momentum, balance, elegance and smarts. He seems to have become a one-man renaissance, the biggest news since the Marsalis brothers.

Supported by little more than word-of-mouth, his self-titled recording debut was the most-played jazz album on U.S. FM for awhile. His second, "Wish" (WB), with sales in six figures, has been on the charts four months now. It's No. 2 in France, right behind Harry Connick Jr. If this is just getting started, what will full-speed-ahead be like? Touring and recording with Pat Metheny last year was a lucky break. What's next? Look to do with it?

He's often been asked if it was tough to decide not to study music in university. He had been the hottest player in the hot Berkeley (California) high school jazz band, which won state-level awards. He was already being talked about. His father Dewey had an international reputation, respected if not rewarded. Jazz was the family business. Joshua's route seemed to be predetermined.

He doesn't remember deciding anything. He was a valedictorian of his graduating class, jazz was simply not on his agenda after high school. He saw it as a "demanding and unrelenting discipline" he was nowhere near prepared for. Plus he didn't think he'd play all that well to begin



Saxophonist Redman: "The nature of hype is hyperbole and exaggeration."

with. He evaluated himself as good for a self-taught 17-year-old, not good enough. There was so much to learn. The life was tough. He hated to practice.

When Harvard offered him a full scholarship, he accepted without hesitation. Majoring in social studies, he graduated summa cum laude in 1991, wanting to be a lawyer. Yale accepted him and except for a twist of fate he'd be studying law at Yale right now. Although he was "totally opposed" to jazz contests, the "objective grading" of a subjective enterprise, he entered the Tedious Monk Foundation saxophone competition. It was something to do between his B.A. and graduate school.

Also having grown up with his mother on welfare (he did not see much of his father), he'd learned not to look askance at opportunity, no matter how much of a long shot. Winning the Monk contest just

about guarantees a career launch. Still, he did not practice for it. Signing up at the last minute, he won anyway. Ford Motor Co. handed him a \$10,000 check, he was interviewed on CNN, the Los Angeles Times ran a feature on him and Warner Brothers offered him a recording contract. Hearing Redman for the first time, Matt Pierson, the head of jazz A&R for Warner, "just couldn't believe it. Like, immediately I felt, 'This is the guy!'"

Suddenly Redman was faced with what on the surface appeared to be a no-brainer. Anybody rational enough to make intelligent career decisions would by definition not be foolish enough to choose to be a professional jazz musician rather than a doctor or a lawyer. Only the chosen should play jazz for a living. It must be a need more than a choice. He did not belabor the choice. He had been chosen.

The contest had come at exactly the right time. To be fair about it, the Monk Foundation rotates auditioning instruments — piano, guitar, percussion, etc. — so that everybody can get a shot. One year more or less and Redman would most probably have fallen through the cracks. Luck? As it was he felt a metaphysical obligation. To turn his back would have been an insult to all those beautiful players he knew so well and respected so much who struggled so hard so long with so many dry spells, his father for one.

Redman was being interviewed in the lobby of a hotel, which is like being inside a bare light bulb. Gulping an Orangina, he paused to ponder to what degree time past and time present are present in time future. He does not believe in luck. Past circumstances had merely put him in a position to seize it. As far as the present goes, it did not appear to go very far. There was not much to seize at this point in space and time. There had been far too many hotels like this (and far too little sleep and far too many interviews). A convenient location around the corner from the concert was not enough to bust the ghosts. He sure would like an upgrade, but he had compromised some of his individuality and originality of thought in order to reap some of the system's rewards at Harvard and he promised himself never to do that with music.

He swears to monitor himself so that luxury will not creep up on necessity. He has full artistic control of his life, musical decisions are based only on his desires and the opportunities which present themselves. He insists he will never allow first-class air travel or five-star hotel rooms to affect the quality of the music. Meanwhile, he's trying to define necessity. Is a personal manager necessary? Do you "need" roadies to carry your gear?

He has resolved, finally, to practice. Already he has an amazing command of inflection and space for his age — no clichés, not even self-styled. He sounds like Lester Young, Ben Webster, Lucky Thompson and Joe Henderson rolled into one, and like more and none of them. Gibness may be his undoing. It's too easy, the saxophone appears to be playing him. Sometimes he finds himself on automatic pilot. Perspective, however, is not lacking.

Great and enduring improvisers must have vision, creativity, spontaneity, clarity of expression and the energy and concentration to summon them all at will, night after night. Somehow you have to manage to maintain the kind of childlike enthusiasm and spontaneity you started with, and mature at the same time. There must be a consistency of inspiration without regretting ideas. You have to make the extraordinary ordinary. That's the hard part."

## PEOPLE

## Novelist Joan Brady

## Wins Whitbread Award

Joan Brady became the first woman to win Britain's lucrative Whitbread prize for literature with a novel about white children sold into slavery during the American Civil War. The American-born Brady, who has lived in England for more than 20 years, won the award and £21,000 (\$31,500) for "Theory of War," based on the life of her great-grandfather.

□

John F. Kennedy Jr., who has been known to harbor theatrical ambitions, will be a host on a series of television programs celebrating unsung heroes of New York. The series, called "Heart of the City," will run on WNYC-TV in New York for six Wednesday nights, starting March 23.

□

A spokesman for Ted Danson confirms that he has indeed been dating the actress Mary McCormack since they met on the set of "Pompadour," a few months ago. We last left Ted's love life when he and Whoopi Goldberg had their celebrated split, after their celebrated relationship.

□

Michael Crichton has reportedly agreed to turn over his screen adaptation of his best-selling book "Disclosure" to the writer Paul Attanasio for a rewrite. Variety reports that Michael Douglas has signed on to star in the movie.

□

A man who wants to clean up the world was named Australian of the Year by Prime Minister Paul Keating on Wednesday. Ian Mearns launched an anti-litter Clean-Up the World campaign last year and has headed an annual Clean-Up Australia day since 1989.

□

It's O.K. to walk like the Beatles and talk like the Beatles. It's even O.K. to dress and sing like the Beatles. But a U.S. judge has ruled that an Ohio group once known as "1964 as The Beatles" cannot use the Fab Four's name or props or backdrops with their likenesses.

□

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED  
Appears on Pages 4 & 15

## WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

## Europe

Country	Today	Tomorrow	High	Low	W	W
Algeria	17/22	18/24	18/24	11/22	S	S
Andorra	16/20	17/21	17/21	10/22	S	S
Austria	17/22	18/24	18/24	11/22	S	S
Belgium	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Bulgaria	15/21	16/22	16/22	9/22	S	S
Croatia	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Czech Rep.	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Denmark	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Estonia	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Finland	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
France	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Germany	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Greece	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Hungary	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Ireland	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Italy	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Latvia	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Lithuania	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Netherlands	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Norway	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Poland	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Portugal	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Romania	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Slovakia	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Slovenia	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Spain	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Sweden	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Switzerland	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Turkey	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Ukraine	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
United Kingdom	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
USA	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S

## North America

Country	Today	Tomorrow	High	Low	W	W
Alaska	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Arizona	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
California	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Colorado	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Connecticut	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Delaware	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
District of Columbia	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Florida	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Georgia	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Hawaii	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Idaho	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Illinois	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Indiana	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Iowa	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Kansas	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Kentucky	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Louisiana	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Maine	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Maryland	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Massachusetts	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Michigan	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Minnesota	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Mississippi	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Missouri	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Montana	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Nebraska	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Nevada	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
New Hampshire	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
New Jersey	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
New Mexico	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
New York	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
North Carolina	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
North Dakota	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Ohio	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Oklahoma	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Oregon	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Pennsylvania	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Rhode Island	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
South Carolina	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
South Dakota	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Tennessee	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Texas	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Vermont	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Virginia	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Washington	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
West Virginia	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Wisconsin	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Wyoming	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S

## Asia

Algeria	17/22	18/24	18/24	11/22	S	S
Andorra	16/20	17/21	17/21	10/22	S	S
Austria	17/22	18/24	18/24	11/22	S	S
Belgium	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Bulgaria	15/21	16/22	16/22	9/22	S	S
Croatia	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Czech Rep.	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Denmark	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Estonia	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Finland	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
France	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Germany	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Greece	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Hungary	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Ireland	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Italy	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Latvia	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Lithuania	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Netherlands	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Norway	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Poland	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Portugal	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Romania	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Slovakia	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Slovenia	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Spain	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Sweden	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Switzerland	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Turkey	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
U.K.	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
U.S.	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S
Yugoslavia	16/21	17/22	17/22	10/22	S	S